

Weekly Report

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WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1955

VOL. XIII, No. 26, PAGES 759-796

WEATHER BUREAU

**Congress Hikes Funds to Outwit
Sneak Hurricanes, Tornadoes**

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

**WHAT'S OUTLOOK FOR
BRICKER AMENDMENT?**

STORM DAMAGE TOTALS

**PROPOSED LIMITS ON
CAMPAIGN SPENDING**

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The Authoritative Reference On Congress

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Congressional Quiz

1. Q--Must the Senate always take a "yea" and "nay" vote when it considers a treaty?

A--No formal rule requires a Senate roll-call vote on treaties. Party leaders, however, have reached an understanding to call for the yeas and nays on all treaties. Supporters of the Bricker amendment had complained that important treaties had been ratified by voice vote with only a handful of Senators present.

2. Q--I understand Congress recently authorized a pay increase for federal employees. How long had it been since their last raise?

A--Almost four years. President Harry S. Truman Oct. 24, 1951, signed a bill giving federal workers an average 10 percent wage increase, retroactive to July 1, 1951. The measure was approved by Congress on Oct. 19. The 1955 pay raise bill, which cleared Congress June 23, granted a 7.5 percent pay boost retroactive to March 1.

3. Q--What is the largest number of roll-call votes taken in a single day in Congress?

A--A Congressional Quarterly tally of roll calls taken during the past six years shows the Senate cast 20 roll-call votes on April 5, 1950, during consideration of the Displaced Persons Act. The House one-day high was 14 roll calls, taken July 20, 1951, on the Defense Production Act.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (2) 752; (3) 651.

Pro and Con Minimum Wage Raise



From 75¢ to \$1?

PRO It is justified by "the increase in the cost of living since the minimum wage was last raised, in 1950, and the increase in productivity since that time." Sen. Douglas (D Ill.).

CON "While a rate of 90 cents might be low, yet a job at 90 cents an hour is better than no job at \$1 an hour... If we make the minimum too high, many men will find themselves out of jobs." Sen. Williams (R Del.).

Congressional Quarterly

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WEATHER BUREAU

Congress Votes Crash Program for Storm Alerts,

Weather Man's Modern Tools Show Promise

Aroused by devastating storms in 1954 and 1955, Congress has decided to do something about the weather.

No one has tried to outlaw tornadoes and hurricanes, but the Weather Bureau will get more money for fiscal 1956 than the Administration requested. How much more depends on the compromise reached between House and Senate. Congress wants the forecasters to warn farmers, householders, and businessmen in plenty of time to board up the windows and dive for the storm cellar.

After cutting the Weather Bureau's money requests, the Administration asked for \$27.9 million for fiscal 1956. The House raised the appropriation to \$29.9 million, earmarking \$2,250,000 for an emergency storm warning system. The Senate increased the total to \$32 million, \$4,250,000 of it for storm warnings.

In a separate fund, the Administration requested \$5 million for a four-year program to replace outmoded equipment and to plug some gaps in the Weather Bureau's network. The Senate voted to raise this fund to \$7.5 million. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 716ff.)

WHY THIS REVERSAL?

Why has Congress reversed the usual procedure, boosting instead of chopping Administration requests? Mainly because storms killed 327 persons and ripped up \$887.2 million worth of crops and property in the U.S. in 1954. Some storms fooled the forecasters and caught target areas by surprise. Constituents, especially in hard-hit New England, demanded that their Congressmen find out why.

They learned that the Weather Bureau had a lot of ideas about the weather but lacked money to put its knowledge to work, that meteorologists had uncovered clues to many weather mysteries but had no research funds to track them down. They learned that the staff had been cut, that weather stations had been closed or put in part-time operation, that outmoded equipment was creaking with strain.

Tiny by standards of big government, the Weather Bureau edged out of the shadows and won the support of men like Sens. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), William A. Purtell (R Conn.), and Prescott Bush (R Conn.), and Reps. James T. Patterson (R Conn.) and John E. Fogarty (D R.I.).

GREEN LAUDS BUREAU

Green lauded the Bureau as one agency that "does not waste any of the taxpayers' money." He said that the Bureau's funds "are very small...in comparison with the millions of dollars which easily could be saved for our citizens..." The Administration, he contended, is "gambling with the lives and property of our people" by paring weather funds.

Tornadoes strike every state but concentrate on the Midwest. Although it's the most violent storm known, the tornado usually hits only a limited area and lasts a short time. The twister's rotary winds chew up measuring instruments, but their force is estimated to exceed 500 miles an hour.

More tornadoes -- 690 -- hit the U.S. in 1954 than in any other year on record. But the 35 deaths were well below the record toll of 794 in 1925. Damage totaled \$28.4 million, compared to the 1953

record of \$224.3 million. Texas had the most tornadoes -- 106 -- in 1954, but Georgia suffered the greatest loss of lives -- nine -- and the most damage -- \$2.6 million.

TARGET KANSAS

From 1916 through 1954, the U.S. was struck by 6,997 tornadoes, which killed 8,776 persons and caused \$793.9 million worth of damage. Kansas had 899 tornadoes, Arkansas lost 978 lives, and Texas sustained \$88.4 million in damage. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 766.)

Hurricanes don't hit as hard as tornadoes, but they cause more damage because they cover greater areas, last longer, and are accompanied by tidal flooding. From 1915 through 1954, 117 hurricanes and other tropical storms hit the U.S. They killed 4,645 persons, caused \$1.9 billion worth of damage.

The record year for hurricane deaths was 1928, when 1,836 lives were lost. Deaths totaled 193 in 1954. Damage set a new record of \$755.5 million.

Wind storms -- including hurricanes but excluding tornadoes -- killed 292 in the U.S. during 1954 and caused \$786.2 million in damage, plus millions more that wasn't reported. Rhode Island suffered the greatest damage, \$203.1 million. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 765.)

High water generally causes more damage than hurricane winds. Congress has authorized an Army Corps of Engineers survey of seawalls and other structures to protect coastal areas.

Hail storms caused no deaths in 1954, but destroyed \$72.7 million worth of crops and property. Montana was hit hardest, with damage totaling \$9.7 million. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 765.)

1954 STORM TOLL		
	DAMAGE	DEATHS
 HURRICANES	\$755 MILLION	193
 TORNADOES	\$28 MILLION	35
 OTHER WIND STORMS	\$31 MILLION	99
 HAIL STORMS	\$73 MILLION	0

What Bureau Does

The Weather Bureau spends less each year than the Air Force pays to buy four B-52 long-range jet bombers. Without the Weather Bureau, those bombers couldn't fly -- nor could farmers plan their crops, businessmen map sales campaigns, holidayers schedule outings.

On a budget that ranges from about \$25 million to \$30 million a year, the Bureau tries to turn weather to man's advantage. Good weather service can save hundreds of lives, earn millions of dollars, and sweeten everyone's disposition.

- To the general public, the Bureau issues weather bulletins, forecasts, and warnings. Will the sun shine this weekend? Will today be a good day for cutting hay? Should smudge pots be set out in the orange grove? Will shoppers buy sun tan lotion or umbrellas? Should windows be shuttered against a storm?
- Airplane pilots get briefings. At what altitude is the smoothest weather? How good is visibility at the runway?
- Merchant ships transmit observations and receive bulletins. Is the hurricane heading for the coast? Will rough weather cross a major shipping route?
- Forest rangers are kept up to date on humidity, wind, and thunder storms. Should campfires be banned? Which way will the forest fire move?
- Climatologists collect and analyze statistics. Are the winters really growing warmer? When will the drought end? How good will the crops be? Where should the asthma patient recuperate?
- Hydrologists report river stages. How close to flood stage has the river risen? Which channels are too shallow to navigate?
- Precipitation stations measure rainfall and snowfall. How much run-off will be available for irrigation? For hydroelectric power?
- Civil defense forces study air circulation reports. Where would atomic fallout land if a bomb were dropped downtown? Where would evacuees be safe?

IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED

The Bureau claims 85-90 percent accuracy in its forecasts, but agrees with critics that it could do better. Plans call for tightening the observation network by adding weather stations and taking more frequent readings. Improved instruments will heighten accuracy, save time and manpower. Better communications will transmit timely data to weather stations and warnings to the public.

Weather forecasting, like crime detection, is a process of gathering clues, linking them, and making sense of the web that results. Missing clues and red herrings can lead the weather man as well as the detective astray.

Just as criminologists have modernized their methods, meteorologists have developed new tools to help them collect and analyze clues.

RADAR'S USES

Radar is one of the most important modern meteorological developments. Before radar, for example, weather men issued no tornado warnings. During World War II, the armed forces discovered that weather disturbances created annoying interference, transmitting "echoes" to radar screens.

The Weather Bureau converted the "gremlin" to a constructive job. Surplus military radar sets were modified for weather use. Radar sweeps the horizon to detect, measure, and track storms before they slip in to kill and destroy.

Meteorologists are learning how to send their instruments to higher altitudes, and instruments carried into the stratosphere by balloons and rockets bring or send back fuller, more accurate readings. By measuring temperature, moisture, pressure, and wind velocity in the upper air, observers unveil many of the secrets of weather formation and movement. Accurate data on high altitude wind also is vital to air navigation and serves civil defense.

WARNINGS FLASH

Pressure jump indicators may save many lives in the tornado belt. Meteorologists observed that tornadoes and other severe storms often follow abrupt jumps in air pressure. The barometer reading goes down, then suddenly rises. Standard instruments like the barograph are too expensive to form a fine-meshed warning network. But the pressure jump indicator can be as simple as an empty insulated oil barrel equipped with a bell or light bulb.

The indicators will be installed in fire stations and other places where men are on duty 24 hours a day. When the pressure jumps with specified abruptness, an electrical contact will close, ringing the bell or lighting the bulb. The report will be phoned to the weather station. After receiving three or more reports of pressure jumps in an area, the weather man will be able to plot the storm's path and rate of advance.

Automation has moved into meteorology. An array of automatic, remote control instruments has been developed to gather data with a minimum of

Weather Man's New Tools

RADAR



DETECTS AND TRACKS STORMS

UPPER-AIR SOUNDING



FINDS CLUES TO WEATHER, SPOTS WIND PATTERNS AFFECTING ATOMIC FALLOUT AND AIR NAVIGATION

REMOTE CONTROL DEVICES



SAVE TIME THROUGH ROBOT WEATHER READINGS

PRESSURE JUMP INDICATOR



FLASHES WARNINGS OF TORNADOES

manpower, freeing meteorologists for interpretation of readings. For example, end-of-runway observational equipment will reduce the risks of instrument landings at fields shrouded in bad weather. The control tower, perhaps thousands of yards from the runway, will radio the pilot exact data on visibility and cloud ceilings.

Putting Weather to Work

Witch doctors with their rain dances and scientists in their laboratories try, each in their own way, to put weather to work. The scientists, at least are making progress.

Congress, recognizing the potential of weather control, has set up an advisory committee to evaluate experiments. The committee will report by June 30, 1956. In an earlier excursion, in 1891, Congress voted \$9,000 for rain experiments.

Rain-making -- or rain-increasing -- gets most attention, but meteorologists also have dabbled with retarding rain and diverting storms.

The theory is that clouds manufacture rain by drawing in water vapor, which condenses into tiny water droplets. The droplets stick to ice crystals, growing to snowdrops. Falling to warmer altitudes, the snowdrops melt into raindrops.

DRY ICE SEEDING

When dust or other natural nuclei are lacking, rain-makers try to feed artificial nuclei into the clouds. In 1946, Dr. Vincent Schaefer seeded dry ice into "super-cooled" clouds. Then Dr. Bernard Vonnegut discovered that silver iodide also worked as a substitute for natural nuclei. Water droplets adhere to these artificial cores, forming snowdrops, just as they stick to natural ice crystals.

Silver iodide seeding has been replacing dry ice. It's cheaper and more flexible. Ground-based generators send silver iodide into the air, and the operators believe air currents carry the crystals to target clouds.

The advisory committee evaluates reports from commercial seeders and conducts its own experiments. No firm conclusions have been reached, but Charles Gardner, Jr., executive secretary, has expressed optimism that seeding really increases rain economically.

PLUTARCH HAD A THEORY

Other rain-making theories persist without scientific backing. In the first century A.D., the Greek writer Plutarch observed that rain often followed big battles, and concluded that noise was the cause. Gardner explains that the ancients usually fought battles in fair weather; weather changes continually, so the odds favor rain soon after a spell of sunshine.

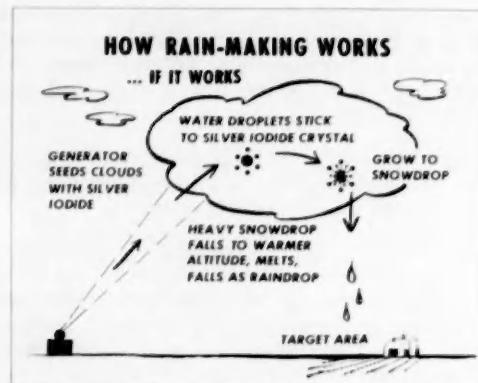
The noise and concussion theory has been brought up to date by the atomic bomb, which has been blamed for storms. Gardner contends that even the atomic bomb is puny compared to the vast natural energies that shape weather.

Seeding has become a big business. Four large firms lead the field in the U.S., and there are 20 smaller operators. During the past six years, seeding has been undertaken in 37 states and on every continent except Antarctica. About 40 projects -- each taking several months -- are under way at any given time. Measured by area, cloud seeding is about 12 times as widespread as irrigation.

OTHER CUSTOMERS

In a dry farming area, Gardner estimated, an increase of even 1/80 of an inch in rainfall would be enough to pay for seeding.

Farmers probably are the seeders' best customers, but the process also has been used in an effort to cause rain needed by city reservoirs and hydroelectric generators, to control forest fires, and to provide snow for skiing. It also may be possible to inhibit rain and to reduce the intensity of hail and lightning.



In one area, wheat farmers hired a seeding firm to increase rain, and cherry growers hired another firm to inhibit rain. Interests may clash within the target area, and other areas may complain that seeders "steal" their rain. Several states already have regulatory laws.

Even when weather can't be changed, it can be turned to economic advantage. Private meteorology has been expanding with the Weather Bureau's blessing. Commercial weather men use the same raw data as the federal forecasters, but they apply it to their clients' specific problems.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

A film manufacturer might want to know about radiation. A baker can concentrate his deliveries in suburban stores when the weather is fair and the housewife is likely to shop, or downtown when it's raining so hard that she decides to phone her husband to market on the way home.

Military leaders have always recognized the importance of weather in battle. The Weather Bureau cooperates with the armed forces and other agencies.

Cooperation extends to the international sphere. Exchange of information helps meteorologists forecast weather, which ignores political boundaries. Meteorologists and other scientists look forward to the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58. Through coordinated observations, they will gather mountains of data to help unravel the mysteries of weather and climate. The U.S. already has sent an expedition to the Antarctic, which may manufacture much of the world's weather.

Federal weather research has lagged, with an allotment of only about 2 percent of the Bureau's budget. Scientists still know relatively little about the "why" of weather. Why do tornadoes develop? Why does the sun shine in one area while rain falls in another? Why do hurricanes wobble off course? Why do rain, snow, and hail fall, and lightning strike? Why does drought follow cycles? Research may dig up the answers.

Fact Sheet

CONGRESS TO BOOST WEATHER BUREAU PROGRAM

Congress will appropriate more money for the Weather Bureau than the Administration requested in its fiscal 1956 budget. This unusual situation reflects Congressional concern about hurricanes, tornadoes, and other storms, and hope that better weather service can be bought. Congressional Quarterly has surveyed the current weather picture.

Weather Bureau

The Weather Bureau was established in 1870 under the Army Signal Corps. It was transferred to the Agriculture Department in 1891, and to the Commerce Department in 1940. Francis W. Reichelderfer is chief of the Bureau.

The Bureau issues weather bulletins, forecasts, warnings, and advices for the general public, agriculture, and aviation; issues frost warnings and spraying forecasts for fruit and vegetable growers; forecasts conditions affecting forest fires; collects observations from and issues bulletins to merchant ships; issues special hurricane and tornado warnings; forecasts river stages as a flood warning and navigation service; measures rainfall and snowfall as it affects run-off for irrigation and hydroelectric power; collects and analyzes weather and climate statistics; and cooperates with the Agriculture Department in preparation of crop studies.

Appropriations

Weather Bureau appropriations for the past five fiscal years:

1951	\$24,897,000
1952	26,970,000
1953	27,244,775
1954	27,000,000
1955	24,940,000

The Bureau requested \$33,956,744 for fiscal 1956, plus \$15,284,000 for a four-year program of expansion and modernization of facilities. The request was cut by stages to the budget figures of \$27,850,000 for fiscal 1956, and \$5 million for the four-year plan.

The House Appropriations Committee recommended (HR 6367 -- H Rept 603) \$27,650,000 for fiscal 1956, and \$5 million for the four-year program.

Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.) and Sen. William A. Purtell (R Conn.) had proposed (HR 5260, S 1932) an additional \$5 million earmarked for an emergency hurricane warning system. Patterson said the bills would provide more weather observations, emergency communications, full-time manning of 12 part-time weather stations, reopening of four closed weather stations, mobile hurricane squads, and a high-water warning service.

The House agreed to an amendment by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) to increase the Weather Bureau's appropriation by \$2,250,000, to \$29.9 million. The increase was for a hurricane warning service, generally along the lines of Patterson's bill.

Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) proposed an \$11 million increase -- \$5 million for a storm warning

program similar to Patterson's proposal, \$5 million to increase funds for the four-year program to \$10 million, and \$1 million for research.

The Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 512) rejected Green's proposal, but increased the House appropriation to \$32 million. Of the \$2.1 million increase, \$2 million was for a warning service for hurricanes, tornadoes, and other severe storms. Thus, the Committee recommended increasing the fund provided by Fogarty's amendment from \$2,250,000 to \$4,250,000. No increase was recommended for the \$5 million four-year program.

On the floor, Green scaled down his proposal, offering an amendment to increase funds for the four-year program from \$5 million to \$7.5 million. The Senate agreed to his amendment, sending the bill to conference with \$32 million in fiscal 1956 funds, and \$7.5 million for the four-year program. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 710ff.)

The four-year program will install modern upper-air observation equipment, weather radars, end-of-runway observation equipment for aircraft instrument landings, telepsychrometers to record temperature and humidity by remote control, and automatic wind recorders.

Long-Range Plans

The Weather Bureau prepared for Congress a long-range plan for improvement of service, listing a six-year program, part of which would be effectuated by the four-year plan approved by Congress. A summary of Bureau plans:

- Observational Facilities -- 70 more radar sets to detect and track severe storms; 120 more sets of end-of-runway equipment for instrument landings at airports; weather stations at airports, used by scheduled carriers, where no weather reporting facilities exist; more frequent upper-air observations; additional upper-air observation stations.
- Marine Reports -- 75 additional reports from merchant ships at sea; additional nighttime reports from Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico ships during hurricane season.
- Instrument Development -- Better and cheaper methods of observing upper air, especially over oceans; improved automatic and remote control weather instruments.
- Staffing -- Additional staffing at most forecast centers, especially for agricultural forecasts.
- Stations -- Eight more river forecast centers; weather stations for the 125 counties, with populations of 75,000, which are not now covered, and for less populous areas subject to severe weather.
- Communications -- Facsimile equipment to permit 200 more weather offices to receive charts and maps; additional teletypewriter facilities in tornado and hurricane areas; automatic equipment to disseminate aviation and general weather information by radio and telephone from 90 locations.
- Climatology -- Staff and facilities to apply existing climatological information to the needs of agriculture,

industry, and commerce; preparation of a comprehensive climatic atlas; intensive studies of drought, long-term climatic changes, and the influence of climate on agriculture.

- Research -- "Substantial" increases in funds for research on (1) the structure and nature of severe storms, including tornadoes and hurricanes; (2) numerical weather prediction; (3) long-range forecasts; and (4) the physical processes that accompany rain, snow, and hail.

Modern Developments

Weather forecasts are based on interpretation of available data. The Weather Bureau and other meteorologists have been making progress in development of improved instruments and techniques for gathering such data. Some recent developments:

- Radar -- During World War II, the armed forces discovered that weather disturbances created annoying interference, transmitting "echoes" to radar screens and making it more difficult to spot aircraft and ships. The Weather Bureau took over surplus radars and converted them for use in detecting and tracking weather disturbances. Before radar, the Weather Bureau issued no tornado forecasts.
- Upper-Air Sounding -- Meteorologists still are mystified by many of the forces that affect weather. If causes of hurricanes and tornadoes could be pinned down, forecasters could more accurately predict where and when they will strike. Many clues lie in the upper atmosphere. Modern upper-air observational equipment makes possible more extensive and accurate soundings of the atmosphere. Upper-air observation also is used in calculating where atomic fallout would hit in case of a bombing. And high-altitude aircraft need data on upper-air wind and jet streams. Weather balloons bearing measuring instruments are standard devices for sounding the atmosphere.
- Numerical Weather Prediction -- High-speed electronic computers are being adapted for processing complicated weather data, permitting early forecasts.

• Pressure Jump Indicator -- Meteorologists have observed that severe storms, including tornadoes, often follow an abrupt jump in air pressure. The barometer reading goes down, and then suddenly rises. A cheap, simple device was developed to give notice of this sudden rise. In one form, the pressure jump indicator is an insulated empty oil barrel. When pressure jumps with specified abruptness, an electrical contact is closed and a bell is rung or a light is lit. The Weather Bureau plans to install the indicators in places where men are on duty 24 hours a day -- in fire stations, for example. When the bell rings or the light is lit, the observer will notify the weather station. After getting three or more such reports the weather station will be able to plot the storm's course and rate of advance.

• Infra-Red Absorption Hygrometer -- Standard methods for measuring moisture content of the air have not been adequate. Such instruments as the hair hygrometer and wet and dry bulb thermometers are clumsy to operate, do not take instantaneous measurements, are inaccurate at low temperatures, and measure moisture in only a limited area. The infra-red absorption hygrometer, by measuring the amount of water vapor absorbed by an infra-red beam,

overcomes these deficiencies. It will help meteorologists forecast precipitation, including the rain that accompanies tornadoes.

- Automation -- A variety of instruments has been developed to permit automatic, remote-control measurements of clouds, visibility, temperature, wind, etc.

Storm Damage

Storms in 1954 caused 327 deaths and \$887,236,400 worth of damage to property and crops in the U.S., the Weather Bureau has reported. Of the total, hurricanes accounted for 193 deaths and \$755,472,500 in damage, tornadoes 35 deaths and \$28,367,400 in damage, other wind storms 99 deaths and \$30,700,900 in damage, hail storms no deaths and \$72,695,600 in damage.

TORNADOES

Tornadoes are the most violent storms known, although they usually hit only a limited area and last only a short time. They are funnel-like wind storms, capable of great destruction when they dip to touch the ground. Interior rotary winds never have been measured -- they're too strong -- but have been estimated at more than 500 miles per hour. The average tornado's path is about 1,200 feet wide, 16 miles long. Tornadoes have occurred in every month, but are most common in May.

North America gets most of the world's tornadoes. Every state has been hit since comprehensive records were started in 1916, but tornadoes concentrate on the Midwest.

The 690 tornadoes of 1954 set a record, but loss of life (35) and damage (\$28,367,400) were low compared to 1925, when 794 persons were killed, and 1953, when damage totaled \$224,345,900. The total of 690 included tornadoes that did not hit the ground, waterspouts, and dust devils. Injuries totaled 685. Of the 45 states and Alaska hit by tornadoes, Texas had the most -- 106 -- and Kansas was second, with 96. Georgia suffered the greatest loss of life -- nine -- and the most damage -- \$2,594,600. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 760.)

HURRICANES, WIND, HAIL

Hurricanes are tropical storms that sometimes strike the U.S. coast. Less violent than tornadoes, they cause more damage because they cover larger areas, last longer, and are accompanied by tidal flooding. The official hurricane season is June 15-Nov. 15, the peak months September and October.

Four North Atlantic hurricanes struck the U.S. in 1954. New England, which had averaged fewer than 10 hurricanes per century, was hit by two in 1954.

From 1915 through 1954, the U.S. was struck by 117 hurricanes and other tropical storms. Deaths totaled 4,645, damage \$1,947,935,850. The greatest number of deaths -- 1,836 -- occurred in 1928. Greatest damage -- \$755,472,500 -- was reported for 1954.

From 1916 through 1954, wind storms -- including hurricanes but excluding tornadoes -- claimed 7,696 lives in the U.S., and caused damage totaling \$2,687,591,900. The year 1928 led with 1,947 deaths, and the most damage -- \$786,173,400 -- occurred in 1954.

Hail storms caused \$752,859,800 in losses to crops and other property from 1933 through 1954.

Storm Damage Protection

Before taking up appropriations for storm warnings, Congress passed a bill (S 414 -- PL 71) to deal with damage caused by storms. The Army Corps of Engineers will survey protective structures. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 649.)

The Engineers will concentrate on protection against waves and high tides, which cause more damage than a hurricane's winds. They will study the economic feasibility of seawalls, breakwaters, dams, and dikes. The survey will take about two years and will cost about \$3 million. Sen Prescott Bush (R Conn.), who introduced S 414, requested \$1 million appropriations for fiscal 1956.

He also urged the House Appropriations Committee to provide funds for rivers and harbors and beach erosion projects already authorized.

Rain Making

Scientists may be making progress in controlling as well as predicting the weather. Congress in 1953 established the Advisory Committee on Weather Control to study and evaluate experiments in weather control.

The Committee, headed by Capt. Howard T. Orville, USN (ret.), is scheduled to report by June 30, 1956. Charles Gardner, Jr., is executive secretary. The Committee has been concentrating on evaluation of experiments and commercial projects for increasing rain.

- History -- Magic and religious rites have been used for many centuries in efforts to control weather. In the "pseudo-scientific" category, as the Advisory Committee calls it, is the theory that concussion -- explosions and loud noises -- causes rain. The concussion theory persists. Rain-makers sometimes beat bass drums to encourage rain. There has been speculation that atomic bombs cause rain, but Gardner contends that an atomic bomb is puny compared to the vast natural energies that affect weather. Congress made its first appropriation for rain-making experiments, \$9,000, in 1891.

One of the first experimenters to get on the right track was August W. Veraart, who in 1930 seeded clouds in Holland with dry ice. The basic Bergeron-Findeisen theory was formulated in the late 1930s. The theory is that clouds draw in water vapor from the air. In a cool cloud, the vapor condenses into tiny water droplets. The droplets stick to ice crystals, forming snowdrops. Falling to lower altitudes, the snowdrops melt into raindrops, which fall to earth.

In 1946, Dr. Vincent Schaefer discovered that dry ice formed ice crystals, which substituted for natural nuclei as cores around which water droplets could form snowdrops. Dr. Bernard Vonnegut followed with the discovery that silver iodide crystals also served as nuclei for water droplets, and were more efficient than natural nuclei. Schaefer seeded "super-cooled" clouds with dry ice on an airplane flight on Nov. 13, 1946, and got promising results.

- Techniques -- Silver iodide or dry ice are seeded into "super-cooled" clouds. They substitute for natural ice crystals as nuclei to which water droplets can stick, growing to snowdrops. The artificial nuclei correct deficiencies that may exist in the clouds' supply of such natural nuclei as dust.

Dry ice seeding is being superseded by silver iodide. Dry ice requires flights by aircraft. That's expensive, covers only limited areas, and confines operations to good flying weather.

Wind Storm Damage

Damage to crops and other property in 1954 caused by wind storms -- including hurricanes but excluding tornadoes -- and by hail storms:

State	Wind	Hail
ALABAMA	\$ 420,200	\$ 37,000
ARIZONA	128,000	173,200
ARKANSAS	304,100	928,700
CALIFORNIA	801,000	0
COLORADO	16,846,500	1,348,100
CONNECTICUT	53,827,000	963,000
DELAWARE	*	*
D. OF C.	*	*
FLORIDA	1,225,300	1,221,800
GEORGIA	94,400	27,700
IDAHO	568,000	278,000
ILLINOIS	8,678,500	7,519,000
INDIANA	1,607,600	245,100
IOWA	706,400	2,573,300
KANSAS	906,700	8,496,300
KENTUCKY	612,500	526,000
LOUISIANA	271,500	*
MAINE	40,195,000	41,000
MARYLAND	37,500,000	*
MASSACHUSETTS	187,772,000	240,500
MICHIGAN	1,490,000	126,600
MINNESOTA	2,361,000	4,782,200
MISSISSIPPI	684,500	135,000
MISSOURI	718,000	1,258,000
MONTANA	299,500	9,717,900
NEBRASKA	150,700	5,723,500
NEVADA	100,000	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10,615,000	7,000
NEW JERSEY	10,525,000	0
NEW MEXICO	33,300	674,500
NEW YORK	14,767,000	207,600
NORTH CAROLINA	102,582,000	8,634,300
NORTH DAKOTA	2,059,500	7,382,000
OHIO	2,975,500	1,730,000
OKLAHOMA	785,000	1,518,300
OREGON	360,000	23,000
PENNSYLVANIA	30,480,000	21,000
RHODE ISLAND	203,061,500	28,500
SOUTH CAROLINA	25,651,500	735,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	335,000	1,657,000
TENNESSEE	251,000	28,500
TEXAS	3,978,200	2,402,000
UTAH	11,000	15,000
VERMONT	764,000	232,000
VIRGINIA	15,000,000	*
WASHINGTON	88,000	250,000
WEST VIRGINIA	151,000	*
WISCONSIN	3,201,700	546,000
WYOMING	6,300	242,000
ALASKA	210,500	*
HAWAII	13,000	0
Totals	\$786,173,400	\$72,695,600

* Losses occurred, but were not reported.

Some figures are incomplete. Some include side effects.

Commercial firms have been seeding clouds with silver iodide crystals from ground generators. The generators are placed downwind from clouds over the target area. The operators believe the crystals reach the clouds through convective air currents.

• Evaluation -- It is difficult to prove whether rain that falls after seeding would have fallen anyway. Comparison with rainfall statistics of previous years has limited value, because rainfall fluctuates; above-average rainfall actually is to be expected in some years. One of the Committee's basic methods, therefore, is to rely on control areas near the target area. If appreciably more rain falls in the target area than in the control areas, there's a presumption that cloud seeding was the cause.

The Committee also plans experiments for physical, as contrasted to statistical, evaluation. Mt. Washington, N.H., has been selected for "Operation Overseed." Technicians will work at an observation post on the mountain, in the middle of clouds.

Basis for the Committee's evaluations are reports by commercial rain-makers on the projects they undertake. Gardner said the Advisory Committee had not yet reached firm conclusions, based on proof, but he expressed optimism on the basis of presumptive evidence that rainfall actually can be increased artificially.

• Extent of Rain-Making -- Commercial weather control has become a "several million dollar business," Gardner reported. There are four large firms, which have two or more projects going at any given time, plus 20 smaller operators. He said all these firms are operated by competent professionals who cooperate with the Committee.

Seeding has been undertaken in 37 states in the past six years. Projects generally last several months. In 1954, there were 57 commercial seeding projects in 25 states and Puerto Rico. About 40 projects are under way at any given time. Measured by area, cloud seeding is about 12 times as widespread as irrigation, Gardner said.

• Value -- Gardner said seeders can't offer guarantees, but sometimes work on a contingency basis, collecting only if they increase rainfall. Their claims generally "hover around a 20 percent increase." In a dry farming area, Gardner estimated, an increase of even 1/80 of an inch in rainfall would be enough to pay for the costs of seeding.

Seeding projects have been undertaken to provide water for agriculture, hydroelectric projects, and municipal reservoirs; to control forest fires; and to provide snow for skiing. It also may be possible to inhibit rain and to reduce the intensity of hail and lightning storms.

• Conflicts of Interest -- In one area, wheat farmers hired a seeding firm to increase rain, and cherry growers hired another firm to inhibit rain. In addition to such conflicts of interest within a target area, there may be complaints from other areas that rain-makers are "stealing" their rain.

One of the Advisory Committee's jobs, therefore, will be to recommend any federal regulations that may be needed to mediate such conflicts, and to protect the public against charlatans. Several states already have regulatory laws on their books.

U. S. Tornadoes

(1916-54)

State	Number	Deaths	Damage
ALABAMA	240	735	\$ 23,034,500
ARIZONA	12	0	2,600
ARKANSAS	380	978	25,983,300
CALIFORNIA	23	0	1,993,500
COLORADO	87	27	2,250,200
CONNECTICUT	13	0	322,000
DELAWARE	6	0	223,500
D. OF C.	4	0	301,000
FLORIDA	260	33	2,654,000
GEORGIA	217	546	70,171,600
IDAHO	8	2	34,500
ILLINOIS	186	918	54,454,700
INDIANA	173	257	26,665,900
IOWA	556	89	32,722,500
KANSAS	899	164	24,861,200
KENTUCKY	53	180	8,335,700
LOUISIANA	230	320	16,109,900
MAINE	56	30	2,457,400
MARYLAND	11	1	74,300
MASSACHUSETTS	25	95	54,459,000
MICHIGAN	132	150	35,600,700
MINNESOTA	163	177	28,173,300
MISSISSIPPI	257	849	44,406,600
MISSOURI	327	479	50,001,000
MONTANA	66	5	1,610,300
NEBRASKA	287	87	11,657,500
NEVADA	6	0	100
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	1	456,000
NEW JERSEY	16	2	1,690,500
NEW MEXICO	46	5	367,700
NEW YORK	25	5	6,274,200
NORTH CAROLINA	85	50	5,484,800
NORTH DAKOTA	93	42	2,539,100
OHIO	134	173	48,974,800
OKLAHOMA	604	674	56,574,000
OREGON	6	0	13,200
PENNSYLVANIA	126	62	8,844,400
RHODE ISLAND	1	0	4,500
SOUTH CAROLINA	126	188	8,749,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	145	19	3,945,500
TENNESSEE	165	363	23,414,600
TEXAS	666	804	88,381,500
UTAH	4	0	12,000
VERMONT	7	0	30,300
VIRGINIA	61	35	2,798,500
WASHINGTON	6	0	17,300
WEST VIRGINIA	13	110	2,588,700
WISCONSIN	145	118	13,528,000
WYOMING	70	3	605,500
Totals	6,997	8,776	\$793,854,900

Limit Treaty Powers?

BRICKER STILL PITCHING FOR HIS AMENDMENT

The Administration and Sen. John W. Bricker are just as far apart as ever in their feelings about the Ohio Republican's proposed Constitutional amendment to limit the treaty power.

Bricker has tried to sugar-coat his latest version of the amendment (S J Res 1) in an effort to make it acceptable to the Administration. This version -- Bricker's sixth since he first offered the proposal in 1951 -- is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

A spokesman for Bricker told Congressional Quarterly the Committee might report the amendment in July with floor action probably delayed until 1956. The wording might be changed somewhat if the pro-amendment forces reach some compromise with the Administration.

CONTROVERSIAL CLAUSE

As in 1954, when debate over the amendment tied up the Senate for a month, the controversy centers around the so-called "which" clause. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 256ff.)

The 1954 version would have stipulated that international agreements "shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence" of international agreement. The 1955 version is almost the same; only the words, "which would be," are deleted.

Wags dubbed the revised version the "which-less" clause. The change, in any case wasn't enough for Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

The clause, he told the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee, would harm the President's power to negotiate armistices and recognize foreign governments by executive agreement. "The President's powers...would be shared by Congress," he said, "...and the traditional balance of powers...would be impaired."

Both the 1954 and 1955 versions of the amendment would nullify any executive agreement or treaty that conflicts with the Constitution.

MATTER OF PRINCIPLE

Bricker is seeking the change as a matter of principle; he says he has no quarrel with the Administration.

He told CQ the President's conduct of foreign affairs had been in keeping with the spirit of his amendment. If approved, he said, the amendment's restraint on the President would be "not at all" greater than Mr. Eisenhower himself has exercised.

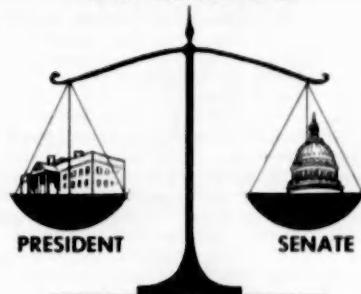
"Mr. Eisenhower indeed has respected the position of Congress," Bricker added.

Bricker fears another President might negotiate a treaty that would invade the field of domestic legislation and states rights. In his arguments for his plan, he consistently has drawn a bead on the United Nations and various UN-proposed treaties.

OPPONENTS ARGUMENT

Bricker amendment opponents argue that the Constitution and the Bill of Rights are safe in the hands of the President and the Senate, acting jointly on treaties. Hence, the anti-Bricker forces insist, no Constitutional amendment is necessary.

WOULD THE BRICKER AMENDMENT UPSET THE BALANCE?



TREATY MAKING POWER

YES:

"The traditional balance of powers... would be impaired."

SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES

NO:

"There has been no thought...to interfere... with the power of the President..."

SENATOR BRICKER

As far as executive agreements are concerned, they say, Presidents have exercised this power with ample precedent, and any attempt to curb the chief executive in this field would lead to chaos in our dealings with other nations.

What's the 84th Congress outlook for the Bricker amendment?

"It will pass," Bricker says. "I'm quite confident. The American people want it."

A Bricker spokesman gives the amendment "a 50-50 chance." A CQ analysis of a key 1954 vote, when the Bricker forces came closer to victory than ever before, indicates the chances may not even be that good.

CRUCIAL 1954 VOTE

The crucial 1954 vote came on a substitute offered by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.). It needed a two-thirds majority, missed it by a single vote. The count was 60-31. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 294.)

Of the 91 Senators who voted, 78 still are in office, and three other incumbents announced their stands. Fifty-one of these 81 Senators -- 29 Republicans, 22 Democrats -- favored the amendment; 30 opposed it -- 19 Democrats, 11 Republicans.

The balance of power, therefore, rests with the 15 lawmakers who came to the Senate after the 1954 vote. If only three of them join the 30 Bricker opponents on a showdown vote, the amendment would be defeated.

Fact Sheet

BRICKER AMENDMENT WOULD LIMIT TREATY POWER

The 19th version of the so-called Bricker amendment to the Constitution is pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee. In the past four years, the proposed amendment, sponsored by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) to limit the treaty power, has flared and dimmed in the nation's spotlight and has undergone nearly as many deletions, rephrasings, and additions as there are amendments to the Constitution itself.

Text Changes

If past handling of the Bricker proposal is any indication of its future fate, the amendment will be changed again before it finally is adopted or rejected.

The latest version of the proposed amendment (S J Res 1) would provide that an international agreement which conflicts with the Constitution "shall not be the supreme law of the land nor be of any force or effect." (For text, see box in adjoining column.)

It would also require that an international agreement "shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation valid in the absence of international agreement."

S J Res 1 further proposes that the Senate must consent to ratification of treaties by a roll-call vote. (This is already Senate practice: All 10 treaties acted on by the Senate in 1955 have been approved by roll-call vote.)

These provisions differ from those of previous versions of proposed treaty-limiting amendments.

The amended version of the Bricker amendment reported June 15, 1953, by the Senate Judiciary Committee, for instance, stipulated that:

- A provision of a treaty which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.
- A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of treaty. ('Which' clause underlined.)
- Congress shall have power to regulate all executive and other agreements with any foreign power or international organization. All such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties by this article.

The so-called George substitute, which finally was rejected as a Constitutional amendment provided that:

- A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.
- An international agreement other than a treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only by an act of the Congress.

Section 2 of the proposal before the 84th Congress embodies the controversial "which clause," but the "which" has been deleted. Section 2 now refers to "...legislation valid in the absence of international agreement." The phrase "which would be" was cut out between "legislation" and "valid." "International agreement," a reference to executive agreements, was substituted for "treaty."

Bricker Amendment References

Bricker's first proposal -- CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 599.

Bricker re-introduces measure -- CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 397.

1953 introduction -- CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 509.

1953 Senate debate and substitutes -- CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 233ff.

1954 Senate debate and action -- CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 256ff.

Bricker introduces new resolution after Senate rejection -- CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 605.

Presidential press conference remarks -- CQ Weekly Report, pp. 301, 478.

Subcommittee action -- CQ Weekly Report, p. 620.

The Amendment's Text

Provisions of the current version of the proposed Bricker amendment to limit treaty powers (S J Res 1):

SECTION 1 -- A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution, or which is not made in pursuance thereof, shall not be the supreme law of the land nor be of any force or effect.

SECTION 2 -- A treaty or other international agreement shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation valid in the absence of international agreement.

SECTION 3 -- On the question of advising and consenting to the ratification of a treaty, the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate.

SECTION 4 -- This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Action in 1955

Bricker introduced his sixth personal version of the amendment (S J Res 1), in the 84th Congress on Jan. 6, 1955. He introduced the resolution without co-sponsors, although as many as 63 other Senators had added their names to previous versions.

S J Res 1 was referred to the Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.). The Committee's Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee held hearings on S J Res 1 from April 27 to May 11. The Subcommittee May 23 voted, 3-2, to report the resolution, without amendments, to the full Committee. There it rests. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 620.)

Charles A. Webb, Bricker's legislative assistant, said June 20 he expected the Judiciary Committee would report S J Res 1 in July, but that the Senate probably would not act on it until the second session of Congress, perhaps in January or February, 1956.

OTHER PROPOSALS

Another Senate bill, two House bills and 14 House joint resolutions affecting the treaty power had also been introduced as of June 24. The Senate bill (S 147), introduced Jan. 6 by Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.), would require the President to transmit international executive agreements to the Senate within 30 days of execution.

Eight proposed amendments offered in the House (H J Res 41, 60, 96, 99, 103, 111, 172, 198) are similar in language or intent to the Bricker amendment. Two (H J Res 59, 282) specifically would protect individual or states' rights. Of the other House-proposed amendments, H J Res 23 would require Senate consent to treaties by "two-thirds of the authorized membership;" H J Res 27 and 269 would require the concurrence of both Houses, and H J Res 33 would cause executive agreements to expire six months after the end of the term of the President who negotiated them. HR 406 would protect U.S. sovereignty, and HR 408 would give the Supreme Court authority to arbitrate conflicting views of treaty provisions.

Outlook for 1955

How will the Bricker amendment fare in the 84th Congress?

Bricker is undismayed that the Judiciary Committee Chairman, Kilgore; the Subcommittee Chairman, Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.); and the ranking Republican Committee member, Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), have voted against his proposal. On the basis of previous votes, another Committee Democrat, Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.), opposes the amendment, while 10 members -- four Democrats and six Republicans -- favor it. The Committee's 15th member, Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), is, according to a spokesman, opposed to the proposal.

SENATE LINEUP

A Senate vote during the 83rd Congress indicates Congressional sentiment toward the Bricker amendment. The vote was cast in February, 1954, when the amended version of Bricker's proposal (the so-called George substitute) was rejected, 60-31 (two-thirds vote, or 61 "yeas" required for passage).

Analysis of the vote shows that 78 of the 91 Senators who voted on the measure in 1954 are still in the Senate. Three Senators who did not vote who are still Members announced their stands. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) announced for adoption, while Sens. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) and James E. Murray (D Mont.) announced against.

Of the 60 Senators who voted in favor of the resolution, 50 are still in the Senate, including 28 Republicans and 22 Democrats. Democrats are Sparkman (Ala.), McClellan (Ark.), Frear (Del.), Holland (Fla.), Smathers (Fla.), George (Ga.), Russell (Ga.), Clements (Ky.), Ellender (La.), Long (La.), Eastland (Miss.), Stennis (Miss.), Mansfield (Mont.), Anderson (N.M.), Chavez (N.M.), Kerr (Okla.), Johnston (S.C.), Gore (Tenn.), Daniel (Texas), Johnson (Texas), Byrd (Va.), and Robertson (Va.).

Republicans who voted "yea" are Goldwater (Ariz.), Knowland (Calif.), Kuchel (Calif.), Millikin (Colo.), Williams (Del.), Dworshak (Idaho), Welker (Idaho), Dirksen (Ill.), Cappaert (Ind.), Jenner (Ind.), Hickenlooper (Iowa), Carlson (Kan.), Schoepel (Kan.), Payne (Maine), Smith (Maine), Butler (Md.), Potter (Mich.), Malone (Nev.), Langer (N.D.), Young (N.D.), Bricker (Ohio), Martin (Pa.), Case (S.D.), Mundt (S.D.), Bennett (Utah), Watkins (Utah), McCarty (Wis.) and Barrett (Wyo.).

Twenty-eight Senators who voted "nay" who are still in the Senate include 16 Democrats, 11 Republicans, and Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) who called himself an independent at the time of the vote.

Democrats are Hill (Ala.), Hayden (Ariz.), Fulbright (Ark.), Douglas (Ill.), Kennedy (Mass.), Humphrey (Minn.), Hennings (Mo.), Lehman (N.Y.), Monroney (Okla.), Green (R.I.), Pastore (R.I.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Jackson (Wash.), Magnuson (Wash.), Kilgore (W. Va.), and Neely (W. Va.).

Republicans are Bush (Conn.), Purtell (Conn.), Beall (Md.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Thye (Minn.), Smith (N.J.), Ives (N.Y.), Duff (Pa.), Aiken (Vt.), Flanders (Vt.), and Wiley (Wis.).

Legislative History

Bricker first introduced his proposed amendment in the 82nd Congress on Sept. 14, 1951. The proposal (S J Res 102) was never reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Bricker's 1952 version of the amendment (S J Res 130), introduced Feb. 7 with 58 co-sponsors, met the same fate as his first proposal.

Bricker introduced the amendment again Jan. 7, 1953, in the 83rd Congress. Of the 63 co-sponsors, 44 were Republicans and 11 were Democrats. The measure (S J Res 1) was reported by the Judiciary Committee with amendments. As reported, the resolution resembled the text of S J Res 43, introduced Feb. 16, 1953, by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) on request of the American Bar Association. Knowland submitted a substitute July 22, 1953, and President Eisenhower issued a statement the same day saying Knowland's amendment "has my unqualified support."

The Senate debated S J Res 1 and numerous amendments and substitutes for nearly a month in the second session of the 83rd Congress. Altogether, 12 new versions of the resolution were put before the Senate during the debate. In the end, the Senate, Feb. 26, 1954, agreed, by 61-30 roll-call vote, to substitute an amendment proposed by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) for an amendment offered by four Republican leaders. However, on the basic question of whether the George substitute should be offered as an amendment to the Constitution, the measure fell one vote short of the necessary two-thirds majority. The roll-call vote was 60-31.

Undaunted, Bricker introduced his proposal again August 5, 1954, in the 83rd Congress. The resolution (S J Res 181) had no co-sponsors, and the Judiciary Committee failed to report it.

TREATIES AND THE COURTS

The Founding Fathers conceived the treaty-making power as being the exclusive province of neither the executive nor the legislature. Therefore, they gave the President power to negotiate treaties but required that two-thirds of the Senators present would

have to concur in ratification (U.S. Constitution, Article II, Section 2). The Constitution also declared: "...all Treaties...which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land..." (Article VI).

Until 1920, the courts never suggested that a treaty could be in conflict with the Constitution. In *Geofroy v. Riggs* (1890), for example, the Supreme Court agreed that the treaty power did not extend "so far as to authorize what the Constitution forbids..."

But in 1920, in *Missouri v. Holland*, the Court upheld a treaty with Canada regulating the killing of migratory birds, although lower courts had held that the regulatory authority rested with the states, rather than with the federal government. The question arose, therefore, whether the federal government could use treaties to encroach on powers reserved to the states under the 10th Amendment.

Pros and Cons

If, as Bricker's supporters contend, the treaty power could be used to usurp state powers reserved by the 10th amendment, other questions arise: Could a treaty be used to snatch away individual rights guaranteed by the rest of the Bill of Rights? Could Congressional power be sapped by a treaty? Could the United States, by international agreement, diminish or surrender its sovereignty?

The Bricker forces fear that the answer is "yes." They fear that an international instrument such as the United Nations Charter could be used to encroach on the sphere of domestic authority.

Bricker's supporters point to Articles 55 and 56 of the UN Charter, in which member nations pledge to "take joint and separate action" to promote economic and social progress, human rights, and similar reforms.

Bricker's opponents point to Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, which prevents the UN from intervening in matters which are "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state," or requiring "the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the...Charter..."

ADMINISTRATION STAND

The Administration opposes the Bricker amendment in its present form. At his April 27 press conference, President Eisenhower said: "The Constitution had as one of its principal reasons for coming into being the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States as a single unit, not as 48 states...."

"We must never agree," he added, "to any kind of arrangement that would weaken...the provisions now in the Constitution for conducting foreign affairs. Now, on the other hand, I have equally said the United States has gotten a great fear that treaties can be written that are in violation of the Constitution. And if it would reassure the people of the United States to have an amendment saying that any treaty or executive agreement in conflict with this Constitution shall have no force or effect, I am perfectly willing to say it. But I will go no further."

Testifying May 2 before the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles assailed Section 2 of S J Res 1. (See box, p. 768.) Section 2, Dulles said, would impair the President's power to negotiate armistices and recognize foreign governments by executive agreement. "Congress...would become deeply involved in the impossible task of itself trying to manage the current conduct of foreign affairs, and the traditional balance of powers...would be impaired," Dulles argued.

BRICKER'S REPLY

Bricker June 20 told CQ he had no intent to give states "power over international affairs." His resolution would apply only to "internal law" and would not "nullify Presidential powers in any way except to guarantee that internal law would be accomplished by legislation of Congress."

The President, Bricker added, "has had unsound advice" about the role of the states in relation to the proposed curb on the treaty power. "I'm quite confident the President doesn't want to make law for the Congress and the people of the United States either by treaty or executive agreement," the Senator said. "There was no intent to take away from the President any executive power, except in (relation to) internal law." Bricker defines "internal law" as "law governing the people within the United States -- something that affects your rights and mine, or our rights in relation to each other in the United States."

Pressures on Congress

In This Section...

- New Lobby Bill Is Introduced
- Two Convention Reports
- Lobbyist Registrations

LOBBY BILL INTRODUCED

A bill (S 2308) to revise and strengthen the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act was introduced June 24 by Chairman John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), of the Senate Government Operations Reorganization Subcommittee. Kennedy said he intended "to hold hearings on (the) bill early in the next session of Congress." He added that he hoped S 2308 would receive "thorough analysis and constructive criticism" during the intervening period. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 321ff.)

Kennedy said the bill would make "major improvements" over the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946. Kennedy's analysis of changes proposed by the measure:

- Enforcement -- A copy of all registrations would go to the Attorney General. The measure also uses more "precise terms," expands definitions, and broadens terms to make certain the bill is "not evaded by those at whom it is aimed."
- Constitutionality -- Items of "dubious constitutionality" have been eliminated or rewritten. Coverage of indirect lobbying is omitted.
- Contingent Fees -- "This bill seeks for the first time to prohibit contingent-fee lobbying contracts, whereby the compensation of lobbyists is dependent upon their success in securing the passage or defeat of particular measures."
- Draftsmanship -- The bill "attempts to meet criticisms of the language of the old law by rewriting it in... clearer, more comprehensive, more consistent, better integrated, more practical, and more up-to-date terminology." The word "regulation" is removed from the title to re-emphasize the point that "no stigma" should be attached to those registering under the Act.

Convention Report

NAACP

NAME -- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N.Y.
FOUNDED -- 1909.

MEMBERSHIP -- 350,000 individuals in 46 states and the District of Columbia.

PURPOSE -- "To secure for all persons equality before the law without regard to race or color."

PRESIDENT -- Arthur B. Spingarn, attorney, New York, N.Y.

"The NAACP, at its 46th annual convention June 21-26 in Atlantic City:

Advocated "unconditional equality" of civil rights for all U.S. citizens by Jan. 1, 1963.

Urged the use of legal action to "eliminate prejudices and misunderstandings which cause racial tensions."

Resolved to strive for equality of job opportunities everywhere in the U.S.

Asked for enactment of federal laws abolishing the poll tax.

Requested Congress to strengthen the civil rights section of the Justice Department.

Urged initiation of federal, state, and local programs for "education in race relations."

Recommended elimination of segregation in public and private housing.

Demanded "speedy and diligent implementation of recent Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in public schools."

Favored laws guaranteeing non-segregated public accommodations, transportation, and recreation facilities.

Asked for non-segregated hospital and health services.

Convention Report

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS

NAME -- Communications Workers of America, CIO, 1808 Adams Mill Rd. N.W., Washington 9, D.C.
FOUNDED -- 1947.

MEMBERSHIP -- 300,000 communications workers in 735 local unions.

PURPOSE -- "To unite workers within its jurisdiction in a single cohesive labor union for the purpose of collective effort."

PRESIDENT -- Joseph A. Beirne.

The Communications Workers of America, at their ninth annual convention June 20-24 in St. Louis, Mo.:

Urged Congress to pass a bill (S 2168), introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), raising the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 per hour and extending coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all workers engaged in industries in interstate commerce. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 683.)

Endorsed federal aid to education and urged passage of a bill (S 772) introduced by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.), providing for "oil for education." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 162ff.)

Asked Congress to amend the Taft-Hartley Labor Law to "make (it) more equitable for both labor and industry."

Advocated state and national laws "requiring equal pay for equal work" for women.

Asked for improvement and extension of coverage of social security laws.

Requested Congress to appropriate money for an immediate start on construction of at least 2 million housing units each year.

Urged the enactment of a "federal workman's compensation law" providing "equitable" benefits for all.

Recommended revision of present immigration laws and a "complete investigation of practices which are now in effect."

Called on Congress to put a stop to "waste of our natural resources" and to take "immediate" steps to "halt the program of giving these resources to private industry."

Recommended that Congress pass legislation that would "insure fair procedures and protect individual rights in security and Congressional investigations."

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Airports, transportation, Mexican labor, war contracts and war damage compensation were among the legislative interests expressed by the nine registrants filing June 21-24 under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

Individuals who registered included:

E. Thomas Burnard Thomas W. James
Hal H. Hale John A. O'Donnell
 Milton Plumb

One law firm -- Kreeger, Ragland, and Shapiro -- and two organizations -- the Airport Operators Council and the U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association -- also registered.

EMPLOYER -- Airport Operators Council, 1625 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- AIRPORT OPERATORS COUNCIL, 1625 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 6/22/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Aviation, in general, and airports in particular. Appropriations under, and amendments to, the Federal Airport Act are of particular interest." The council is interested in S 1855 and HR 6260, which provide for a national plan for the development of public airports in the U.S.

EMPLOYER -- Airport Operators Council, 1625 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- E. THOMAS BURNARD, executive director, Airport Operators Council, 1625 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 6/22/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Aviation, in general, and airports in particular. Appropriations under, and amendments to, the Federal Airport Act are of particular interest."

EMPLOYER -- Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- HAL H. HALE, assistant to vice president, Association of American Railroads, 425 Transportation Building, Washington 6, D.C. Filed 6/24/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Highway transportation." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 93ff., 612.)

EMPLOYER -- Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly, & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C.

Registrant -- THOMAS W. JAMES, attorney, 134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 6/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "To amend or extend the Sugar Act of 1948." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 64ff.)

EMPLOYER -- Joint U.S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee, U.S. Section.

Registrant -- MILTON PLUMB, Room 411, 10 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/24/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Mexican labor and other matters of mutual concern to the Mexican and U.S. labor movements." The Committee is presently interested in the Mexican farm labor program and is supporting amendments to the Agricultural Act of 1949 providing for "equal terms and conditions" for domestic and Mexican labor.

Previous Registration -- Jan. 6, 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 38.)

EMPLOYER -- Alden Lown, "receiver of the joint venture of Barrett and Hilp, McDonald and Rutherford," 600 Montgomery St., San Francisco 11, Calif.

Registrant -- KREEGER, RAGLAND & SHAPIRO, attorneys, Investment Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 6/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Relief of war contractor claimants under the Lucas Act," PL 657, 79th Congress, "as amended by Section 37 of" PL 773, 80th Congress. Registrant favored enactment of HR 4299, 5753 "or similar legislation," which would amend the War Contractors Relief Act by re-defining a request for relief and authorizing consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors.

Compensation -- "\$2,000 for the duration of the 84th Congress...."

Previous Registration -- July 29, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 679, 692.)

EMPLOYER -- "Philippine non-profit educational, health, and welfare institutions, Manila."

Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, attorney, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 6/24/55.

Legislative Interest -- "War damage compensation, HR 6586, and companion Senate bill (which had not been introduced as of June 29) to amend War Claims Act of 1948, as amended." HR 6586 would amend the War Claims Act of 1948 in respect to certain religious organizations functioning in the Philippine Islands.

Previous Registration -- April 27, 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 506.)

EMPLOYER -- U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- U.S. CANE SUGAR REFINERS ASSOCIATION, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 6/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting sugar." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 64ff.)

Expenses -- None.

EMPLOYER -- U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- H.M. Baldridge, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 6/21/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting sugar." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 64ff.)

Expenses -- None.

Compensation -- \$2,200 a month.

Previous Registration -- Feb. 8, 1947. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 761.)

PRESIDENT'S TOUR

President Eisenhower June 22-27 visited Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, stepping up speculation that he might run for re-election. The President did not talk politics; he told an audience June 22 at Rutland, Vt., that he had planned the tour merely because "I want to know you better." But many Republican politicians were in his entourage, and visits with local GOP politicos were sandwiched between county fairs, clam bakes, golfing, and fishing.

The President June 23 in Concord, N.H., said when people ask him how long he will be in the White House he tells them "they should ask how long it is going to take Gov. Adams to finish up his series of lectures" on New Hampshire "because he doesn't seem to be one-third of the way through them yet." (Ex-Gov. Sherman Adams (R N.H.) is Assistant to the President.) The remark was interpreted to be a strong hint that Mr. Eisenhower will seek re-election. But June 25, as he left New Hampshire for Maine, he said he planned to come back again "as soon as possible" after he is no longer President.

SEGREGATION

Vice President Richard M. Nixon June 26 told delegates at the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that complete integration of public schools will not only provide equality of opportunity for education but will "eliminate prejudices which otherwise might continue to exist." Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of NAACP, scored both political parties on the civil rights issue. While Southerners are using "terror and intimidation" to prevent Negroes from voting or going to non-segregated schools, Wilkins said, Northern Democrats in Congress are playing "poker politics with the civil rights of Negroes as the joker card" and Republicans are acting, talking and voting "like Dixiecrats" in the hope of building up the GOP in the South.

Ex-Gov. Herman Talmadge (D Ga.) June 22 said in Selma, Ala., that the 1954 Supreme Court ruling against segregation in public schools was "the greatest single blow that ever has been struck against constitutional and local self-government." Gov. Thomas B. Stanley (D Va.) and the state Board of Education announced June 23 that segregation would continue in Virginia public schools during the 1955-56 school year. Kentucky's Board of Education June 24 adopted a resolution directing state public schools to begin racial integration as soon as possible.

POLITICAL BRIEFS

Speaking in San Francisco June 24 at the 10th anniversary of the United Nations, former President Harry S. Truman said he welcomed proposals "for further conferences and negotiations" to ease tensions between the free world and Communist nations. "It may not be

possible to make sudden or vast strides in these conferences, but agreement even in little things may be a gain," Truman stated.

GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall June 25 said the Republican Party "must be made in the image" of President Eisenhower. "The Eisenhower program is in tune with the ideals of the American people," Hall stated.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler June 25 accused Republicans of tossing a "one-two punch" at labor unions through federal and state actions which he interpreted as anti-labor. He contended the National Labor Relations Board was "stacked" against labor, and criticized drives for state "anti-labor" measures which, he said, were backed by the Republican organizations in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio. "There is no doubt in my mind that the Republicans are dedicated to a new and concerted state-by-state campaign to hamper and inhibit labor in every possible way," Butler stated.

STATE ROUNDUP

COLORADO -- State Sen. Will F. Nicholson (R) was elected non-partisan mayor of Denver June 21 in a runoff election over District Attorney Bert Keating (D). Nicholson received a margin of only 820 votes, according to a June 24 recheck.

CONNECTICUT -- The legislature June 23 approved a bill setting up a state-wide primary covering every elective office in the state and making other sweeping changes in the state election system. Party rules must be entirely revamped from local to state levels to conform with the change-over from a convention to a primary system.

MARYLAND -- Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler June 23 urged state Democrats to avoid another bitter primary battle and unite to defeat Sen. John Marshall Butler (R) whom the Democratic leader termed "one of the worst of the Old Guard Republicans." The Senator said he was "very proud" to run on his record.

VIRGINIA -- Democrats June 25 nominated R. Douglas Nininger (D), superintendent of schools of Roanoke County, to oppose State Sen. Ted Dalton (R) in the November election. The Democratic aim was to reduce Dalton's chances of winning the governorship in 1957 and also to strike at the 1956 re-election chances of Dalton's law partner, Rep. Richard H. Poff (R). Dalton ran for governor in 1953, winning 45 percent of the vote, the largest GOP vote in a state race since reconstruction days.

WASHINGTON -- Rep. Thor C. Tolleson (R) June 24 said he is "more encouraged to run" for governor but has not made up his mind.

WISCONSIN -- State Republicans holding their annual convention June 25 adopted resolutions asking President Eisenhower to run for re-election and praising Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R) for his "continuing, unrelenting patriotic efforts" against communism.

HOOVER COMMISSION REPORTS

The Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government filed its final report to Congress June 30, marking the end of two years of work. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 691ff., 738.)

Summarizing Commission activities, the report listed about \$8.5 billion in possible savings if Hoover's recommendations were followed -- enough to balance the budget and cut taxes. The report said more than \$10 billion also could be returned to the Treasury if the government made "a strong drive to recover investment," end unnecessary liabilities, conduct liquidations, and realize property assets. In 18 previous reports, the Commission offered 312 recommendations.

The final report's only recommendation was that the President delegate to someone in his office the supervision of the 64 independent executive agencies, of which the Commission had studied 60.

Before closing shop, the Commission issued three other reports:

- Business Organization of the Department of Defense -- The Commission June 27 (H Doc 196) recommended creation of a separate, new, civilian-managed Defense Supply and Service Administration in the Defense Department.

The new branch would save the government more than \$2 billion a year, the report estimated, by serving "all departments equally in purchasing, inventory control, and distribution."

- Intelligence Activities -- In a report released June 29, the Commission expressed deep concern over the government's lack of "adequate intelligence data" on the Soviet Union. A task force also said there was no "valid ground" for assertions that Communists had seriously infiltrated the Central Intelligence Agency.

Among nine recommendations was a proposal for setting up a "watchdog" system to check on intelligence agencies' operations and expenditures. Revamping of CIA also was recommended, but details were spelled out in a separate report which was not made public.

- Water Resources and Power -- The Commission, in a report released June 30, assailed "inconsistencies and conflicts" in government power policies, "which cause competition, duplication, and waste."

Among 15 recommendations were proposals that:

The Federal Power Commission regulate power rates for all federal agencies to insure that federal power projects would receive enough income to "amortize and pay interest on the federal investment in power," as well as to make payments to federal, state, and local governments "equivalent" to taxes paid by private utilities.

Government agencies "cease the building of steam plants."

Private utilities be permitted to purchase "a fair share of federal power," and the government build no more transmission lines where "transmission service can be provided by non-federal agencies."

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower June 29 told his 72nd news conference the Democratic-controlled Congress had left undone a long list of his legislative proposals -- some of them, he declared, vital to the nation.

The President also said:

He had no objection to the Congressional proposal to create a bipartisan commission to investigate the federal loyalty-security program.

He could not endorse in advance any Congressional resolution expressing hope the Communist satellites could achieve freedom. He always has urged freedom for them, he continued, but the subject was so complicated he would have to study in detail any resolution.

Congress was making progress toward protecting consumers while encouraging exploration for new natural gas fields in pending legislation.

His atomic peace ship project, turned down by Congress, was a sure means of easing world tensions.

Chances of relaxing world tensions through the forthcoming Big Four conference currently were better than they were two months ago. He said he was sure Russian attacks on U.S. planes were local occurrences and not matters of policy. He added it was encouraging to note the attitude of the Soviet government in expressing regret over the incident and offering to pay half the damage.

There was no doubt the Russians still were wedded to the Marxist doctrine of world revolution and he was trying not to expect too much from the Big Four meeting.

The Tennessee Valley Authority issue its own securities for capital improvements, relieving taxpayers of "this burden."

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Commission on Intergovernmental Relations June 28 said a "fundamental objective of our system of government should be to keep centralization to a minimum and state-local responsibility to a maximum." The 25-member Commission, headed by Chicago clothing manufacturer Meyer Kestnbaum, presented President Eisenhower with a 311-page report on its study of federal-state relationships.

The Commission was created in 1953 after a request by President Eisenhower. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 438ff.) Extensions of the time it had to finish its study were made both in 1954 and 1955. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 406ff.; CQ Weekly Report, p. 121.)

The strengthening of state and local governments was essentially a task for the states themselves, the Commission said. It recommended that states overhaul their constitutions to give them and their local units enough authority to make federal government intervention unnecessary.

The Commission also recommended eventual withdrawal by the federal government from some fields of taxation so as to leave them to the states. No specific taxes were named, and the Commission said that withdrawal would not be feasible until less of the national income was taken by taxes.

Although sprinkled liberally with dissents, the report mustered a majority on all major issues. Democratic Sens. Wayne Morse (Ore) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) were the chief dissenters, with Morse filing a general dissent on the ground that the report "goes too far in playing down the doctrine of federal responsibility."

U.S. PLANE DOWNED

A Navy P2V-5 patrol plane, said by the Defense Department to have been on a routine flight over international waters of the Bering Sea, crashed June 22 after an attack by Soviet aircraft. Seven of the plane's 11 crew members were hospitalized.

The White House June 24 called the attack "inexplicable and unwarranted." Secretary of State John Foster Dulles June 25 said Russia had expressed regret and offered to pay half the damages.

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) June 25 called the attack "a deliberate testing" of American defenses of Alaska. Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) called it "a cowardly attack by trigger-happy Russians." Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said: "It probably was a local incident."

Dulles June 28 said he "deplored that at this juncture when we are trying to consolidate peace, Soviet air fighters seem to have been 'trigger-happy' in the Bering Sea." He added he believed this was the first time Russia publicly had expressed regret "over the conduct of its armed forces."

PASSPORT DECISION

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia June 23 ruled unanimously that all citizens had a "natural" right to travel abroad which the State Department could not deny without "due process of law."

The Appeals Court held that Max Schactman, chairman of the Independent Socialist League, an anti-Stalinist organization, could not be denied a passport simply because the group was on the Attorney General's Subversive List.

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

EISENHOWER EXTENDS 'OLIVE BRANCH'

President Eisenhower June 22 said America would remain strong, "but always in one hand will be the olive branch, held out to all who will take it in honesty and integrity." He spoke in Rutland, Vt., during a week's tour of northern New England.

ATOMS FOR PEACE

President Eisenhower June 24 authorized increasing U.S. allocation of enriched uranium to friendly countries from 100 to 200 kilograms of fissionable material, Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission announced. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 595ff.)

DULLES ADDRESSES UN

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles June 24 said the Soviet Union could end the "cold war" by complying

with the United Nations Charter. Dulles spoke at the UN's 10th anniversary observance at San Francisco.

Dulles listed five major world problems, which he indicated he would like to have discussed at the July Big Four Conference: German unification; Eastern European Soviet satellites; Communist China's use and threats of force; efforts of "international Communism" to overthrow governments by conspiracy; and disarmament. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 724.)

WHEAT CONTROLS

Farmers in 36 states June 25 approved continued federal controls on wheat. Of the 328,000 grain growers who voted in the referendum, 77.5 percent favored marketing quotas in 1956 to help avoid additional surpluses. The government will allocate 55 million acres for wheat production in 1956 under the program. The farmers also accepted government price supports for the 1955 crop at 76 percent of parity, or a national average of \$1.81 a bushel.

At a news conference June 27, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson interpreted the results of the referendum as not a vote on rigid versus flexible supports, nor as an indication farmers favored controls. "They recognize we can't go on piling up surpluses and that there must be some restrictions," he said.

Benson announced June 26 he would order price support "discounts" on low-grade wheat chiefly suitable for livestock feed. The plan would discourage production of low-grade grain and reduce surpluses, he said. Under the plan, the inferior wheat would be supported at less than \$1.81 a bushel. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 736.)

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

CONGRESS' RECORD PRAISED

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) June 28 said Democrats were forging a legislative program disproving President Eisenhower's forecast of a "cold war" if Republicans lost control of Congress. Johnson said he thought Congress could adjourn by July 30. In 81 working days, he said, the Senate had passed 275 bills.

TAFT MEMORIAL

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) June 23 introduced a resolution (S Con Res 44) to permit the Robert A. Taft Memorial Foundation to build a 115-foot, \$1 million bell tower on the Capitol grounds in memory of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio, 1939-1953.) Fifty-six Senators of both parties co-sponsored S Con Res 44. President Eisenhower June 23 wrote the Senate that he supported the proposal.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Richard A. Mack of Florida as a Federal Communications Commission member; June 17.

Gordon Gray of North Carolina as an Assistant Secretary of Defense; June 17.

William J. Hallahan of Maryland as a Home Loan Bank Board member; June 28.

Committee Roundup

In This Section...

- New Campaign Spending Limits Proposed
- Committee Backs Philippine Trade Act
- House, Senate Groups Approve Natural Gas Bill
- Hearings Lead to Blacklisting of Contractor
- Upper Colorado Project Approved
- Compromise Reserve Program Sent to House
- Senate Committee Recesses Merger Hearings
- House Committee Concludes Wage Study
- Communists On Newspapers Investigated
- Study of Maritime Problems Continues

Action

CAMPAIGN SPENDING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules and Administration, ACTION -- June 22 reported an amended bill (S 636 -- S Rept 624) to revise federal election laws and raise campaign spending limits. The report said S 636 was "realistic, workable, and adequate. If enacted, it will do much to increase the confidence in the integrity of our system of elections.... It will ensure the availability and dissemination of information concerning financial aspects of federal election campaigns and...will enable the electorate to exercise the voting franchise wisely.... Present laws regulating corrupt practices in federal elections are seriously deficient and require revision..."

In minority views on S 636, four Republican Senators -- William E. Jenner (Ind.), Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.), Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.), and Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) -- called the bill "cumbersome and unworkable." They said it would expand federal power by "transferring more functions to the federal government and relieving the states and local governments from their responsibilities." They criticized S 636 for failing to deal with what they termed "the widespread abuse wherein millions of laboring men and women are compelled to give financial aid to candidates and to a political party not of their own choice" through labor unions. The four Senators said they also thought many features of S 636 would be unconstitutional.

BACKGROUND -- S 636 was ordered reported June 15. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 707.) Hearings concluded May 19. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 591.)

PROVISIONS

As reported, S 636 would:

- Apply to primary elections, conventions, and nominating caucuses as well as direct elections for President, Vice President, and Members of Congress.

Apply to all political committees which accept contributions or make expenditures of more than \$100 in any calendar year for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence the election of candidates.

Prohibit any political committee outside the regular party organization from accepting contributions or spending money in behalf of a candidate -- except those for President or Vice President -- until the candidate or his designated representative authorized the committee to support him.

Permit a candidate to withdraw his authorization from any committee in order to disassociate himself from questionable activities.

Require each political committee to have a chairman and treasurer and prohibit contributions to or expenditures by the committee until these two officers were chosen.

Require expenditures to be made only by the chairman or treasurer of a political committee.

Require persons accepting a contribution in behalf of a political committee to report the contribution to the treasurer within five days.

Require the treasurer to record all contributions and expenditures and keep receipted bills for every expenditure exceeding \$100. The records and receipts would be kept for three years.

Require political committee treasurers to report their spending and contributions to the Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate three times a year during an election year and twice in other years. Committees backing candidates for the Presidency, Vice Presidency and Senate would report to the Senate, all others to the House.

Require persons spending more than \$100 a year for influencing an election, except by contribution to a political committee, to file a report.

Require a candidate to file reports of his contributions and spending.

Require candidates to report promises made by him or his representative which would pledge a person employment for his support.

Provide that copies of all reports filed with Congress would also be filed with the clerk of the U.S. district court in the district in which the candidate lived or had his main office.

Require that statements should be made under oath.

Require the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate to make statements available for public inspection and to periodically publish summaries of the statements.

Require these summaries and reports by the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate to be transmitted to the House Administration Committee and the Senate Rules and Administration Committee so the Committees might check them and supervise the administration of the election laws.

Permit candidates for nomination or election to the Senate to spend \$50,000, or the sum obtained by multiplying by 10 cents the number of votes cast in the last prior election for all candidates for the office sought.

Permit candidates for nomination or election to the House to spend \$12,500, or an amount equal to the number of votes cast in the previous election multiplied by 10 cents.

Require that expenditures on behalf of a candidate by a political committee be included in the above-listed limits.

Set \$10,000 as the maximum contribution by any person to federal election campaigns in any one year.

Permit national political committees to receive contributions and spend up to the amount obtained by multiplying 20 cents by the total number of votes cast for

all candidates for Presidential elector in any one of the last three final elections for that office.

Require all publicity materials concerned with federal elections to have the names and addresses of the persons or organizations responsible for them.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) sponsor of S 636 and Chairman of the Rules and Administrative Privileges and Elections Subcommittee, June 23 suggested that federal income tax laws be changed to permit deduction of up to \$100 a person for political contributions. He said this would help "broaden the base of political participation in this country...and encourage an increasing number of our citizens to take an active part in politics and the affairs of government."

PHILIPPINE TRADE AGREEMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- June 27 reported an amended bill (HR 6059 -- H Rept 934) to extend and revise the Philippine Trade Agreement Act of 1946.

In recommending enactment of HR 6059, the Committee "acknowledged that the concessions which would be granted by the United States...cannot be justified on a purely economic basis." The chief justification for passage, said the Committee, was "the historic friendship" between the U.S. and the Philippines which was "a powerful influence for peace and stability in the world today. The Philippine Republic has assumed a position of leadership in the Far East as a spokesman for the nations of the free world...against further Communist encroachment."

HR 6059 also "would aid the Philippines in creating a more balanced economy," the Committee said. And, the report continued, "it should be remembered that, just as in our early history, the Philippines as an underdeveloped country is more dependent upon tariff revenues...than are more industrialized nations."

BACKGROUND -- HR 6059, amended, was ordered reported June 20. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 742.) A reciprocal extension of the period during which certain articles could enter the U.S. free (PL 474, 83rd Congress) was passed in August, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 562.) For the 1946 Trade Agreement Act, see CQ Almanac, Vol. II, 1946, pp. 116ff.

PROVISIONS -- As reported, HR 6059, amended, would:

Eliminate a tax of 17 percent imposed by the Philippines on U.S. exchange and substitute a temporary excise tax on U.S. goods not to exceed 17 percent.

Eliminate the excise tax in gradual stages by Jan. 1, 1966.

Eliminate quota provisions on some products imported by the U.S.

Eliminate gradually duty-free quotas on certain goods imported by the U.S., such as tobacco, coconut oil, and shell or pearl buttons.

Require the Philippines to take necessary legislative steps to facilitate the entrance to the Philippines of U.S. traders.

Provide a clear statement to permit citizens of the Philippines to engage in business activities in the U.S. on the same basis as if they were citizens, and vice versa.

Provide for gradual increases in duties charged by each country on imports from the other so that in 1974 these duties would be equal to those charged other countries for the same articles.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 29 proposed to the full Committee that persons turned down for jobs with the government or with government contractors because of unevaluated derogatory information be given an opportunity for a hearing.

In another recommendation, it urged the Attorney General to compile a handbook giving additional information about organizations listed as subversive so that membership in the groups could be evaluated "intelligently." Current practices, the Subcommittee said, make the Attorney General's subversive list "widely misunderstood and misapplied."

The Justice Department also was urged to speed action in bringing groups labeled as Communist fronts before the Subversive Activities Control Board to determine whether such groups were, in fact, Communist-controlled.

NATURAL GAS

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- June 28 reported an amended bill (HR 6645 -- H Rept 992) to amend the Natural Gas Act by exempting producers and gatherers of natural gas from federal regulation.

H Rept 992 said the regulation of gas producers as public utilities was neither in the best interests of the consumer nor the public. It added that Congress had not meant such regulation when it passed the Natural Gas Act of 1938. Except for additional power given the Federal Power Commission to protect consumer prices, the report said HR 6645 would restore the law to what it had been generally believed to be prior to a Supreme Court ruling on July 7, 1954, that the FPC had power to regulate gas producers.

The Committee majority said "the exercise of federal jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating producers of natural gas as public utilities constitutes, it is believed, an extension of federal authority...without precedent under our American system of free enterprise. Producers of natural gas should be treated as what they are, namely producers of a commodity like coal, oil, or copper, not as public utilities..."

Reps. John W. Heselton (R Mass.) and Torbert H. Macdonald (D Mass.) filed a dissenting report in which they said the Supreme Court decision was "a necessary complement in providing regulation of interstate gas from the time it first flows into the interstate pipeline until it reaches the ultimate consumer.... There has not been and cannot be effective regulation at the in-put end without regulation by the federal government."

Heselton and Macdonald, who sponsored identical bills (HR 4924, 5339) to exempt from federal regulation only those persons who produced less than two billion cubic feet of natural gas a year, said their proposals would free approximately 97 percent of the producers from regulation "and yet would leave subject to regulation more than 90 percent of the gas sold..." They said the major oil companies supplying 90 percent of the gas make up "a close-knit organization, monopolizing the industry and holding, if permitted, a dictatorship over the consumer."

In another dissent, Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D W. Va.), said HR 6645 should be rejected by the House unless it was "amended to include necessary provisions which will empower the Federal Power Commission to conserve the available reserves of natural gas, prevent rate discrimination favoring industrial consumers over domestic consumers, and establish a better balance in the conditions which fuels competing with natural gas must meet as a result of the construction and administration of the Natural Gas Act." Staggers was the sponsor of a bill (HR 4943) which would have carried out his recommendations.

BACKGROUND -- HR 6645 was ordered reported by the House Committee June 8 by a 16-15 vote. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 673.)

PROVISIONS -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 673.

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- June 29 ordered reported an amended bill (S 1853) similar to HR 6645. The bill was approved by an 11-4 vote. Voting against S 1853 were Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), and Sens. John O. Pastore (D R.I.), William A. Purtell (R Conn.), and Charles E. Potter (R Mich.).

Before approving the bill, the Committee rejected, 3-11, a motion to indefinitely postpone consideration of the measure, and, 4-9, a motion to exempt only independent small producers while defining charges and reasonable rates.

BACKGROUND -- The Committee concluded hearings June 9. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 673.)

PROVISIONS -- S 1853 was amended by the Senate Committee by substituting the text of HR 6645 and adding a section to deny producers the right to cancel existing contracts if the FPC should determine automatic price increase provisions were unreasonable.

ARMED FORCES PROCUREMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 29 released a letter from Secretary of Navy Charles S. Thomas in which Thomas said the Navy was terminating a contract with Sol Schlesinger, a cap maker, and placing his company on the Navy's list of "debarred, ineligible, and suspended contractors." Schlesinger June 23 denied he bribed government officials to get the cap contract, but declined to permit a Subcommittee check of his records. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 744.)

UPPER COLORADO

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- June 28 ordered reported two amended bills (HR 3383, S 500) to authorize construction of the Upper Colorado River Basin Project. The bills were ordered reported to the House by a 20-6 vote. By a vote of 6-19, the Committee rejected a section to authorize the appointment of a board of engineers to study further the Echo Park and alternate dam sites.

BACKGROUND -- The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee approved the Upper Colorado project June 14. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 706.) S 500, amended, was passed by the Senate April 20. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 450ff.)

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE COMMITTEES

July 5 Banking and Currency Banking Subcommittee -- Bank holding companies.
6 Judiciary -- Pending legislation (executive).
6 Finance -- Customs simplification. Continues through July 8.
6 Agriculture and Forestry -- Consider changes in the federal loan program for farm tenants.
6 Labor and Public Welfare Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee -- Strengthening and improving juvenile delinquency programs. Continues July 7.
7 Post Office and Civil Service Government Security Program Subcommittee -- On the federal government's security program.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

July 5 Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee -- Bank mergers. Continues July 6.
6 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Finance and Commerce Subcommittee -- Automobile bootlegging and related bills.
6 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Communications Subcommittee -- Amendments to the Federal Airports Act.
11 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- On federal Hells Canyon dam project. Continues through July 14.
12 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 1 -- Rules governing the effects of Congressional legislation on state laws.
12 Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee -- Allow court discretion in awarding antitrust damages. Continues July 13.
13 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 2 -- Civil rights legislation. Continues July 14.

PROVISIONS -- The House Committee eliminated from the bills all mention of the Echo Park Dam in Dinosaur National Park, eliminated the Curecanti project, and approved \$750 million for the initial phase of the project compared to the \$1 billion authorized by the Senate. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 450ff.)

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency. ACTION -- June 30 reported a bill (S 2391 -- S Rept 696) to extend the Defense Production Act two years.

BACKGROUND -- Subcommittee hearings on similar bills were held June 20-21. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 744.)

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Committee, the new bill would:

Extend the Defense Production Act until July 1, 1957. Authorize the setting up of a trained reserve of businessmen to work for \$1 a year in defense mobilization jobs.

Specify that such persons were not to hold policy-making positions as bureau or section heads.

Forbid them from handling any government business affecting their private interests.

Require a government agency to certify it was unable to hire a qualified, full-time employee before taking on a dollar-a-year man.

Authorize the government, for two years, to grant immunity from antitrust laws to companies engaged on military contracts.

Let existing antitrust waivers on non-military contracts expire unless the Attorney General, within 60 days, found the waivers were essential.

Direct the Office of Defense Mobilization to report on prospects for giving small business a larger share in defense contracts.

Require the government, when allocating scarce materials to industry, to consider the needs of small businesses and new manufacturing concerns.

Authorize the President to set up a program to develop substitutes for strategic materials.

RESERVE PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- June 28 reported a clean bill (HR 7000 -- H Rept. 987) to strengthen the armed forces reserve.

BACKGROUND -- HR 7000 superseded an amended version of a bill (HR 6900) approved by Subcommittee No. 1 June 22. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 741.) Action on a previous reserve bill (HR 5297) was postponed May 19 following adoption of an anti-segregation amendment. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 583, 738.)

PROVISIONS -- As reported, HR 7000 would amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to:

Reduce from eight years to six years the total active and reserve military obligation of persons who served in the armed forces since June 19, 1951.

Exempt persons who served on active duty before July 27, 1953, from active or inactive duty training, although they would continue as members of the ready reserve.

Permit ordained ministers and divinity students to be relieved of their reserve obligation.

Permit the direct enlistment of a person in the reserve for a normal six-year obligation provided he agrees to serve two years on active duty.

Authorize the acceptance of youths under 18½ years of age into the reserves as volunteers if the President found that authorized reserve strengths could not be met.

Limit the total number of the teen-agers eligible to 250,000.

Defer the teen-agers from the draft until they were 28 years old as long as they participated satisfactorily in the reserve program.

Require the youths to undertake six months of active military training and to serve 7½ years in the reserves.

Require an employer of the youth to rehire him if the teen-ager requests it within 60 days after his discharge from active duty, and prohibit the employer from discharging him for six months after his re-employment.

Provide that college ROTC graduates be commissioned, with those above active force needs required to take six months of active training to be followed by the completion of their service obligation in the reserves.

Permit persons with critical skills, regardless of age, to participate in the special six-month active training program and complete an eight-year obligation in the reserves.

Authorize the President to recall a maximum of 1 million ready reservists to active duty in an emergency without Congressional consent.

Provide that members of the standby reserve could be recalled to active duty only in the event of a war or national emergency declared by Congress.

Raise the total strength of the reserve from 1,500,000 persons to 2,900,000 persons.

Require reservists to attend 48 weekly drills and a two-week summer course each year.

Permit correspondence courses or one 30-day encampment a year to substitute for the weekly drills.

Authorize the recall to active duty for a maximum of 45 days for reservists who failed to keep up their reserve obligations.

Require the President to screen the ready reserve to insure maximum mobilization availability.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.), who offered the anti-segregation amendment which stalled HR 5297 on the House floor, June 23 rejected a personal appeal from President Eisenhower that he not attempt similar amendments to HR 7000.

In a letter dated June 21, the President wrote Powell that "progress in ending segregation is difficult if not impossible if we are to depend on incorporating non-segregation clauses in legislation that the Senate will not favorably consider and hence will never become law." The President added that "no legislation, however meritorious, containing such a (non-segregation) provision has ever passed the Senate."

Powell said the President committed "a major error of fact." He explained that the Senate in 1940 had passed the Draft Act with an amendment prohibiting discrimination. He said interpretations of this by some commanders led to segregation, and thus, he said, it was necessary to spell out requirements in the reserve bill.

HR 7000 attempted to bypass Powell's amendment to HR 5293, which would have prohibited segregation in national guard units, by omitting all mention of the National Guard.

MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services Committee.

ACTION -- June 30 reported a bill (HR 6829 -- S Rept. 694) to authorize appropriations of \$2,357,317,300 for armed forces and Central Intelligence Agency public works. The Committee recommendation was \$11,681,600 less than the House voted June 27. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 784.)

Breakdown of fund authorizations recommended by the Committee:

Army	\$ 527,027,000
Navy	571,620,300
Air Force	1,205,170,000
Central Intelligence Agency	53,500,000
TOTAL	\$2,357,317,300

The Committee omitted \$300,000 voted by the House for new quarters for the Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman.

Most of the \$160.5 million recommended for Army antiaircraft facilities was earmarked for Nike guided missile positions. The Committee allotted \$234,996,000 for Air Force bases in Europe and \$98,552,000 for aircraft control and warning systems.

The Committee cited an "acute" worldwide military family housing deficit of 247,000 units and recommended spending \$253,902,300 to build or rehabilitate 20,081 units.

TREATIES REPORTED

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- June 27 reported four treaties (Exec Rept 9) negotiated in Geneva in 1949 dealing with treatment of military and civilian prisoners of war. The Committee, in urging their approval, said if they result in "a treatment which is 10 percent less vicious," then the treaties "will not have been in vain."

The treaties reported were:

Exec D, 82nd Congress, First Session, dealing with the treatment of wounded and sick servicemen in the field.

Exec E, 82nd Congress, First Session, dealing with wounded, sick, and shipwrecked servicemen at sea.

Exec F, 82nd Congress, First Session, dealing with prisoners of war.

Exec G, 82nd Congress, First Session, dealing with the protection of civilians during war.

Hearings

INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENTS

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

HELD HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 9, 10) to permit self-employed workers not covered by company pension plans to avoid taxes on 10 percent of their annual income, with a \$7,500 limit, by putting their savings into a retirement trust fund for their old age.

TESTIMONY -- June 27 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey opposed the plan on the grounds the government cannot afford to lose any revenue at this time. When a tax reduction could be given, he said, it should be spread out more evenly.

Support for the plan came from spokesmen for the American Medical Association, the American Institute of Accountants, the New York Stock Exchange, New York State Bar Association, New York City Bar Association, Philadelphia Bar Association, and the National Council of Salesmen's Organizations.

June 28 -- A spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers opposed the tax-retirement plan as "tax gadgeteering." He said it dodged the "real issue...of excessive rates of income tax on middle and higher incomes."

Supporting the measures were representatives of the American Dental Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, Investment Counsel Association of America, National Association of Investment Companies, American Osteopathic Association, and Engineers Joint Council.

ANTITRUST LAWS

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 6875) to permit the courts to use discretion in awarding antitrust damages where violation was not "willful."

TESTIMONY -- June 29 -- A spokesman for the Justice Department backed HR 6875. Also supporting the bill was its introducer, Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.).

In a statement, the Federal Trade Commission said it had not yet taken a stand on the proposal, but suggested it might weaken antitrust laws. FTC General Counsel Earl W. Kintner said FTC Chairman Edward F. Howry had opposed a similar bill in 1953 on the ground there was an absence of "compelling public need."

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On current antitrust problems and economic conditions, with particular emphasis on mergers. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 743.)

TESTIMONY -- June 24 -- Chairman William McChesney Martin, Jr., of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors recommended an extension of antitrust laws to cover all bank mergers. He noted an increasing trend in bank mergers, rising from 100 in 1952 to 207 in 1954. He emphasized that mergers were not necessarily evil, and were authorized by some laws.

Ray M. Gidney, comptroller of the currency, said his agency was not yet ready with any merger recommendations. He added that "the effect of mergers upon which we have had to pass has been to make for more rather than less competition."

June 29 -- J. Spencer Love of Burlington Industries, textile manufacturers, said no one company produced more than 2 or 3 percent of the United States' domestic textile output. He added: "There is not today and there cannot conceivably arise for years to come any important concentration of power with any one company which can seriously reduce either the present terrific competition or opportunities for newcomers to provide further competition."

Solomon Barkin of the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) contended that "colossal textile corporations," Burlington among them, "dominate price and production practices within the industry" to such an extent that Congress should call a halt.

He said big textile companies, taking over weaker rivals by merger, were "bringing ruin in their wake." He said they profit from "tax law" loopholes, were out "to crush organized labor," and improved their positions by buying and sometimes closing weaker competing plants.

June 30 -- James J. Nance, president of Studebaker-Packard Corp., said in his opinion "there is no monopoly in the automobile business." He said the "automobile market is so huge that a company securing only a relatively small percent of the total business can operate profitably and soundly, assuming that its whole operations are basically efficient."

The Studebaker-Packard combination, he continued, "does not solve all the problems which confronted the separate businesses or assure us an untroubled road to prosperity. (It) does give us substantially increased strength with which to meet competition and to better serve the public." A "substantial" reason for the merger, Vance said, was "the recapture of what we consider to be a fair and reasonable share of defense business."

Subcommittee Chairman Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) commended firms which appeared before the Subcommittee. He called it "regrettable" that General Motors -- "one of the largest corporate entities in the nation" -- had "declined the invitation to testify. At a later stage of the hearing the Subcommittee will insist upon the appearance of representatives of General Motors."

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.
CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On proposed minimum wage legislation. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 745.)

TESTIMONY -- June 28 -- Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) said any national minimum wage should be calculated on the average cost of living pattern in the entire nation. In a statement, he said it was "inconceivable... that our federal minimum wage would be less than \$1 (an hour) and, as far as my...district...is concerned, \$1 is too low. I urge...an immediate raise which will prevent human exploitation in higher as well as lower living standard areas."

Dr. Emerson Schmidt of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said any increase in the wage would be against "sound public policy" and tend toward higher prices and fewer jobs. He said that even the 90-cent minimum proposed by the Administration would be "more risky" now than the establishment of the 75-cent minimum was in 1950. A \$1 minimum wage, he continued, would cost more than twice as much as a 90-cent minimum in low-paid industries.

June 29 -- Spokesmen for the National Editorial Association said an increase in the minimum wage would deal "a crippling economic blow" to small daily and weekly newspapers.

He said that "an increase of any amount...would have the immediate and inevitable effect of practically eliminating apprentice and on-the-job training programs now being carried on in many thousands of our small shops. Almost certainly this enforced curtailment in the education of skilled printing craftsmen would have the ultimate effect of causing a serious labor shortage in the entire printing or graphic arts industry."

June 30 -- Spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Cotton Council opposed any increase in the minimum wage. Matt Triggs of the Farm Bureau protested wage fixing by "government fiat" and said increases "would inevitably be reflected in higher wages for farm workers, thus further reducing farm income."

MARITIME PROBLEMS

COMMITTEE -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On U.S. Merchant Marine problems.

TESTIMONY -- June 28 -- Randolph Sevier, president of the Matson Navigation Co., called the "instability of labor relations" the maritime industry's "one, urgent, immediate problem." He supported proposals for the creation of a separate Federal Mediation Board to deal solely with maritime problems.

June 29 -- Robert C. Lee of the Moore-McCormack Lines also supported the proposal. Lewis A. Lapham of the Grace Lines asked that some way be found to get all maritime union contracts to expire on the same day. Currently, he said, the company was continuously in negotiation, and shippers and passengers had no reasonable assurance there would be no work stoppages.

June 30 -- Lapham recommended government-industry-labor conferences to ease the labor situation in the shipping industry. He said he did not think sea wage rates were excessive or unfair to either management or labor considering that they involved special risks, long absences, and other disadvantages.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.
HELD HEARINGS -- On bills to extend the Small Business Administration.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate June 6 passed a bill (S 2127) to extend the life of the SBA for two years and increase its lending authority. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 681.) Both Chambers June 28 passed a bill which included a temporary extension of the SBA. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 784.)

TESTIMONY -- June 28 -- Reps. William S. Hill (R Colo.), Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), and James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) supported a permanent extension of SBA.

June 29 -- Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) asked the Committee to call Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks to explain why, as Patman termed it, small business "has been discriminated against" in research and development programs. Small businessmen, he said, could not benefit from the results of successful research unless they paid royalties to organizations that conducted the research and obtained patents.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency Securities Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 2054) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by providing for the regulation of unlisted securities.

TESTIMONY -- June 27 -- William McChesney Martin, Jr., chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System said the Board was in "complete agreement with the purposes" of S 2054, which would put listed and unlisted securities under the same margin requirements. This, said Martin, "would help to carry out the general provisions of law relating to margin requirements" and "would be in the public interest."

Chairman J. Sinclair Armstrong of the Securities and Exchange Commission said the principles and objectives of the measure appeared "sound." He requested more time, however, to study the measure. Harry W. Besse, Boston Stock Exchange President, said the bill was "essential to the public interest."

June 30 -- Winthrop H. Smith of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, stock brokers, and Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange, supported S 2054. Opposing the bill were Henry G. Riter, III, of the National Association of Manufacturers and a spokesman for the Investment Dealers of Ohio.

Charles F. Eaton, Jr., of the National Association of Investment Companies proposed that S 2054 be amended to exempt investment companies.

CAR RENTAL PROBE

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Public Works and Resources Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a contract negotiated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the leasing of vehicles. The contract was declared illegal by the comptroller general because no competitive bids were obtained. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 745.)

TESTIMONY -- June 28 -- Letters from three auto rental firms who had been invited to bid on the contract, but did not do so, were placed in the record. The three

firms said specifications were "rigged" so that only one firm could possibly comply with them and get the contract.

June 29 -- Donald L. Proulx, Indian Bureau supply officer, said the disputed contract was signed without being checked by an Interior Department attorney. He admitted this was true even though the Baltimore, Md., firm which provided the rented autos asked for an opinion on the contract's legality.

BUDGET REVISIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Dawson Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On bills to revise the budget-making procedure and vest more control in Congress.

TESTIMONY -- June 28 -- Chairman Clarence G. Cannon (D Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee supported his measures (HR 6658, H J Res 346) to require the President to submit a balanced budget to Congress each year and to do away with the Budget Bureau, while assigning its functions to a new agency under Congress.

He said under current procedures, Congress could wreck the best-planned budget. Every Member of Congress, he continued, was elected on a pledge of economy and working toward a balanced budget "until it comes to voting on a local disbursement." There were some Members, he said, who never voted for a tax bill but always voted for appropriations measures.

Deputy Director Percival F. Brundage of the Budget Bureau opposed Cannon's proposals. A new budget agency, he said, would be a "fundamental change in the division of duties under which this government has been operating for many years and I doubt it could...work in practice." Removing the budget from the President's responsibilities, he continued, could mean a budget that had no relation to the President's program for the country.

The requirement for a balanced budget, he said, could not always be met because of security or economic conditions. Admitting that existing budget procedures need improvement, Brundage said Cannon's proposals "are not the answer."

SUGAR QUOTAS

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On sugar legislation. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 744.)

TESTIMONY -- June 24 -- Frank Kemp of Denver, Colo., representing sugar producers in the U.S., Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, said they should have higher quotas. He said pending bills would not change Cuba's share of the market. Reps. Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) and A. L. Miller (R Neb.) also supported legislation to increase the share in the market of domestic producers.

A Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation spokesman said cane growers needed an immediate increase in quotas. A spokesman for the Columbia Basin Irrigation Commission, said growers in Washington needed increased acreage allotment for sugar beets.

June 25 -- Representatives of Mexico and Peru asked for a larger share of U.S. sugar purchases once needs of domestic producers had been met.

Opposing any cut in Cuba's share of the domestic market were spokesmen for the American and Foreign Power Co., the Foreign Trade Club, Burroughs Co., and other firms doing business in Cuba.

June 27 -- The Philippine Sugar Association urged that the Philippines be given a proportionate share of any quota increases.

Rep. Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) said Cuba's share of the market should not be reduced because the Cubans "are the greatest per capita customers of this country." Merwin Bohan, former State Department Latin American expert, said to reduce Cuba's sugar quota at this time would be unfair.

Haitian American Association, Inc., appealed for a bigger share of the domestic market.

June 28 -- Laurence Crosby, spokesman for U.S. interests with sugar mills in Cuba, opposed any retroactive changes in sugar legislation.

Cocoa and chocolate manufacturers and exporters from New England and Iowa filed statements opposing any change in quotas.

Delegate Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) supported an increase in sugar marketing quotas for domestic producers. When "pressing needs" of the domestic producers were met, she said, "Hawaii itself, needs, and expects to share pro rata with its sister areas in the increase in the sugar market."

June 29 -- The Dominican Republic presented its plea "to end the inequitable and unfair treatment its sugar industry has received in the United States."

DIXON-YATES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the role of the Budget Bureau in the Dixon-Yates contract. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 745.)

TESTIMONY -- June 27 -- Budget Director Rowland Hughes said the Bureau retained Adolph Wenzell as an unpaid consultant on the accounting system of the Tennessee Valley Authority, "particularly as to comparison of its annual reports of earnings with private industry...." Wenzell was simultaneously employed by the First Boston Corp., a New York financing house which has represented Dixon-Yates. Hughes insisted that Wenzell was not present at meetings when proposals to finance the power plant were discussed.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- President Eisenhower June 30 asked Hughes to determine whether the Dixon-Yates contract currently was in the interests of the Tennessee Valley. The President said the study was needed because of the June 23 decision of the City of Memphis, Tenn., to build its own generating plant rather than take Dixon-Yates power.

Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), June 28 told the Senate of an apparent effort "to conceal and hide the true facts" in the Dixon-Yates contract. He said his Subcommittee investigators were refused access to Budget Bureau files.

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) June 30 denied Kefauver's charges and said "at no time did Mr. Wenzell act for the Bureau of the Budget or any other agency for the transaction of business with the First Boston Corp. or the Dixon-Yates interests."

PRESS COMMUNISTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On communism in the United States press.

TESTIMONY -- June 29 -- Winston M. Burdett, currently United Nations correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, said he had been "a devoted and dedicated member of the Communist Party" from 1937 to 1942 and had engaged in Communist espionage in Finland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Turkey. He said he joined the Party in August, 1937, while employed on the now-defunct Brooklyn Eagle, and left the Party in 1942, shortly after becoming a full-time reporter for CBS.

Burdett listed the names of various persons he said he knew while he was a Communist, some of them still in the newspaper industry. His espionage activities, he testified, consisted of sounding out officials in the countries in which he was a correspondent and transmitting reports to persons connected with the Soviet Union.

After he decided sometime during the winter of 1941-42 to leave the Communist Party, he said his wife was killed by Iranian tribesmen. He later found out, he told the Subcommittee, that her murder had been instigated by the Russians.

CBS issued a statement saying it had known of Burdett's background since 1951 and had decided to continue his employment in the conviction that he had been a loyal citizen since his break. The network also released a letter from Subcommittee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) commending Burdett for his testimony in previous closed Committee meetings.

Milton Kaufman admitted to having been a member of the Newspaper Guild in New York, but took the Fifth Amendment to questions about communism in the Guild. Mrs. Violet Weingarten said she was a Guild member and was not a Communist, but refused to answer any other questions about communism. Lyle Dowling, former Naples editor of Stars and Stripes, denied being a Communist, but refused to answer other questions concerning Communist affiliation.

June 30 -- Victor Weingarten swore he had not been a Communist since 1940, but refused to answer other questions about communism or his former associates.

Charles Grutzner, a New York Times reporter, said he quit the Communist Party in 1940 because it had not been run on "democratic principles." He said he had been recruited in the Party by a fellow Brooklyn Eagle worker, Nat Einhorn, whom Burdett also had named.

Grutzner said he told the Times about his past some years ago. He had been working for the paper since late 1940. Grutzner was questioned closely about stories he had written for the Times while covering the Korean war, particularly one in which the first mention was made that new type jet planes were in use by UN forces.

Grutzner said he had filed the story direct to the Times, that copies had been left with the Korean public relations office, and that the Times had cleared the story with the Pentagon before publishing it. He said he learned subsequently that Associated Press and United Press correspondents had filed similar stories through Japan where they had been held up. He denied ever having been told that information on the planes was classified.

Gladys Bentley, a former Eagle employee named by Burdett as a Communist, refused to answer questions about communism. Amos Landman, formerly of the New York Daily Mirror, refused to say whether the signature on an affidavit was his. The affidavit bore the name of Amos Landman and said the signer had been a Communist in 1937 or 1938 but had left the Party in 1939. Landman said he also had worked for the defunct New York PM, and as a free lance correspondent in the Far East.

Appropriations

LEGISLATIVE FUNDS

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 30 reported a bill (HR 7117 -- H Rept 1042) to appropriate \$66,298,175 for the Legislative Branch in fiscal 1956. The Committee recommended a \$5 million grant to extend the center of the Capitol on the east side, in accordance with a plan reported to Congress March 3, 1905 (H Doc 385, 58th Congress). (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 713.)

Other items in the bill would provide \$9,896,000 for Representatives' salaries, \$100,000 for revising the United States Code, and \$20,000 for studying revamping of copyright laws.

"As is customary," the Committee reported, "no funds are provided in the bill for the Senate," which will add its own fund requirements. Breakdown of funds as recommended by the Committee:

House of Representatives	\$31,123,305
Joint offices	2,398,870
Capitol Architect	11,220,000
Botanic Garden	246,000
Library of Congress	9,660,000
Government Printing Office	11,650,000
<hr/>	
TOTAL	\$66,298,175

The recommended sum was \$1,273,963 less than budget estimates. The Committee declined to recommend pay raises for certain House employees but indicated it would consider salary boosts if the House Administration Committee drafted recommendations.

AEC-TVA FUNDS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Appropriations Public Works Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 28 voted to recommend \$6.5 million to build Tennessee Valley Authority transmission lines for the proposed Dixon-Yates power plant at West Memphis, Ark. The proposed power lines would be strung from the TVA system half way across the Mississippi River, where they would join transmission lines built by Dixon-Yates.

The Subcommittee reportedly voted 6-9 against a motion by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) to eliminate funds for the lines. The Subcommittee agreed, however, to recommend withholding the funds until the Dixon-Yates plant was under construction. Ground already has been broken for the plant but financing is still uncertain. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 745, 781.)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The city of Memphis, Tenn., proposed June 23 to build a municipal power plant. This gave ammunition to Dixon-Yates foes, who contended the Memphis plant would end the need for Dixon-Yates power to make up the deficit in TVA energy output.

Assignments

Senate Judiciary Special Subcommittee Chairman named June 24:

Investigate aspects of the Dixon-Yates power contract -- Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.).

Floor Action

In This Section...

- Penalties Set for Smuggling Atomic Weapons
- Antitrust Laws, Penalties Stiffened
- Farm, Disaster Loan Programs Win Approval
- Airport Construction Program Is Backed
- Military, Doctors' Draft Law Extended
- Military Public Works Bill Clears House
- Congress Approves AEC Construction Program
- D.C. Judicial Pay, Home Rule Bills Passed
- House Acts on Foreign Aid Authorization Bill
- Three Money Bills Receive Final Action

ATOMIC SMUGGLING

ACTION -- The Senate June 28 passed, by voice vote, a bill (S 609 -- S Rept 622) to reward persons giving information on the illegal importation, manufacture, or acquisition of special nuclear material or atomic weapons.

BACKGROUND -- S 609 was reported by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee June 22. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 742.) An identical bill was passed by the House in 1954, but was not acted upon in the Senate. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 533.)

PROVISIONS -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 742.

DEBATE -- Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "It is unnecessary for me to call to the attention of the Senate the dire consequences of a weapon surreptitiously brought into this country. The reward of \$500,000 is a pittance in comparison with the value of the detection of the existence of such a weapon."

(See Congressional Record, No. 109, pp. 8004ff.)

ANTITRUST PENALTIES

ACTION -- The Senate June 24 passed, by voice vote, and sent to the President a bill (HR 3659 -- S Rept 618) to raise from \$5,000 to \$50,000 the maximum fine for violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

BACKGROUND -- HR 3659 was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee June 21. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 739.) It was passed by the House March 29. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 335.)

(See Congressional Record, No. 107, pp. 7824ff.)

ANTITRUST DAMAGES

ACTION -- The Senate June 24 passed, by voice vote, and sent to the President a bill (HR 4954 -- S Rept 619) to amend the Clayton Antitrust Act by granting the federal government the right to recover actual damages under antitrust laws and establishing a uniform system of limitations.

BACKGROUND -- HR 4954 was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee June 21. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 739.) It was passed by the House April 26. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 483.)

PROVISIONS -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 483. (See Congressional Record, No. 107, pp. 7825ff.)

EMERGENCY FARM LOANS

ACTION -- The House June 27 passed, by voice vote, and sent to the President a bill (S 1582) to extend the period for making emergency agricultural loans to farmers until June 30, 1957. S 1582 was considered by unanimous consent. An identical bill (HR 5822) was tabled.

BACKGROUND -- S 1582 was passed by the Senate June 20. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 747ff.) HR 5822 was reported by the House Agriculture Committee June 15. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 706.)

(See Congressional Record, No. 108, p. 7947.)

DISASTER LOANS

ACTION -- The House June 27 passed, by voice vote, and sent to the President a bill (S 1755 -- H Rept 915) to reduce the interest rate on Farmers Home Administration disaster loans from 5 percent to 3 percent. S 1755 was considered by unanimous consent.

BACKGROUND -- S 1755 was passed by the Senate May 26. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 615.)

DEBATE -- Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- "... I understand that this legislation takes away from the Department of Agriculture the power to fix interest rates and sets the rate at 3 percent."

W. R. Poage (D Texas) -- "It now is discretionary with the Department, and some of these loans are being made at 5 percent, others...at 3 percent. This bill fixes the rate of 3 percent."

(See Congressional Record, No. 108, p. 7947.)

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- June 27 reported S 1755 (H Rept 915.)

AIRPORTS

ACTION -- The Senate June 24 passed, by voice vote, an amended bill (S 1855 -- S Rept 636) to authorize \$252 million in federal grants-in-aid for airports, with \$63 million to be obligated in each of the four fiscal years beginning with fiscal 1956.

BACKGROUND -- S 1855 would amend the Federal Airport Act of 1946. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. 2, 1946, pp. 355ff.) It was reported by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 23. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 742ff.)

PROVISIONS -- See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 742ff.

DEBATE -- A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- S 1855 "carries out the promise the Congress made in 1946, but which Congress failed to keep.... It will throw the federal airport construction program into high gear.... The steady allocation of these funds is provided for by granting contract authorization in the amount of \$63 million for the (fiscal) years 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1959. The Secretary of Commerce would have authority to use these contract authorizations to make grants in aid to local authorities on a 50-50 matching basis."

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- "...our present civil airport facilities are deficient and inadequate in many respects and, unless something is done about the situation...they will become less and less adequate during the next few years." S 1855 would "insure the inclusion in the program of all classes of airports and all types of airport construction...needed to provide an adequate system of public airports...."

(See Congressional Record, No. 107, pp. 7826ff.)

DRAFT EXTENSION

Congress completed action June 28 on a bill (HR 3005) extending the regular military draft law for four years and the Doctors Draft Act for two years.

PROVISIONS -- A conference report (H Rept 902) that generally followed the provisions of the Senate version of HR 3005 was filed June 23. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 754.)

BACKGROUND -- As passed by the House Feb. 8, HR 3005 would have extended only the regular draft and the Dependents Assistance Act. The Senate, in passing the bill June 16, added to it an extension of the doctors draft. A separate bill to extend the medical draft (HR 6057) was reported May 10 by the House Armed Services Committee but was not cleared for floor action by the Rules Committee.

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House June 28 agreed to the conference report on HR 3005 by a 389-5 roll-call vote, after a motion to recommit the bill was rejected by a 171-221 roll call. (For voting, see chart, p. 794.)

DEBATE -- Extension of the doctors draft law provoked much controversy. Medical and dental societies had opposed the extension. (See box.)

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- "None of us like the necessity of drafting doctors but we all know that the health of the armed services comes first. We know that we cannot in good conscience extend a law to draft the young men of our nation without assuring them the best possible medical care and that is the sole purpose of extending the law."

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) -- "There is no need for a doctors draft." The Rules Committee was "so thoroughly convinced that it was wrong, that no rule (for floor debate) was granted."

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- "Why does the Pentagon say the (medical) draft is needed? Because it can get its doctors this way easily. They have not taken the trouble to develop a really attractive career service.... The whole principle of discriminating against one group of citizens is wrong."

Dewey Short (R Mo.) -- "I cannot understand why anyone would vote for the extension of the general draft... which is absolutely necessary for our national security, and then refuse to vote not only for an adequate number of doctors, but doctors who are trained and well-qualified. Our armed services must have some experienced doctors and not all neophytes."

(See Congressional Record, No. 109, pp. 8015ff.)

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate June 28 agreed to the conference report by voice vote, without debate, and sent HR 3005 to the White House.

(See Congressional Record, No. 109, pp. 7981ff.)

Doctors Oppose Medical Draft

The five medical men in the House agreed with the stand of the American Medical Association June 28 and voted to send back to conference a bill (HR 3005) extending the doctors and dentists draft law, as well as the regular draft. Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.) said he had received a telegram from the AMA "urging that the conference report be recommitted."

Doctor members of the House are Ivor D. Fenton (R Pa.); Walter H. Judd (R Minn.); A. L. Miller (R Neb.) and Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.). George S. Long (D La.) is a dentist. After defeat of the recommittal motion, all voted for the conference report.

PROGRAM EXTENSIONS

ACTION -- The Senate and House June 28 passed, by voice votes and without debate, a bill (S J Res 85) extending for 30 days certain federal programs that were due to expire June 30 or July 1.

PROVISIONS -- S J Res 85 extended, without other change, the National Housing Act, the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act, the U.S. Housing Act, the Small Business Act, and the Defense Production Act.

BACKGROUND -- Bills to extend and amend the three programs are currently under consideration by Congress. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 742, 777, 780.) S J Res 85 was reported by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee June 27 (S Rept 639).

MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

ACTION -- The House June 27 passed, by 316-2 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 6829 -- H Rept 865) to authorize appropriations of \$2,368,998,900 for Army, Navy, Air Force, and Central Intelligence Agency construction. The House agreed to two amendments offered from the floor and accepted by the House Armed Services Committee. The bill was considered under an open rule (H Res 286 -- H Rept 903) adopted before debate began. (For voting, see chart, p. 794.)

BACKGROUND -- The bill would authorize \$14.5 million more in construction than the Defense Department sought. (For Committee action, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 709.)

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds that HR 6829 would authorize:

Army	\$ 551,105,000
Navy	596,140,900
Air Force	1,165,453,000
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff	300,000
Central Intelligence Agency	56,000,000
TOTAL	\$2,368,998,900

These funds would be used to provide:
Military family housing units for 5,271 officers and 11,700 enlisted men.

Army Nike anti-aircraft facilities worth \$160 million.
One new Army installation, the West Coast Ammunition Terminal, Calif.

Three new Navy air facilities at Port Isabel, Texas; New Iberia, La.; and the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Two new Air Force installations: Buckingham Weapons Center, Fort Myers, Fla.; and an Air Defense Command facility near Milwaukee, Wis.

Armed forces land acquisition of 339,702 acres at a cost of \$81,617,000.

New quarters for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff adjoining the Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.

New headquarters for the Central Intelligence Agency. (Of the CIA's authorization, \$50 million would be used for the building and \$6 million for a site.)

DEBATE -- June 27 -- William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- Urged passage of a bill (HR 34) to authorize a joint Congressional committee on the budget. "We are incapable of going into these (military public works) matters in detail.... This is one of the weaknesses of our system of operating in the Congress," which should not have to rely "entirely upon the people who propose" the projects. "The Kremlin wants neither war nor peace...." The Russians want "us to spend ourselves into bankruptcy, and we are doing a pretty good job."

Dewey Short (R Mo.) -- "By our own preparedness we can make aggression an enterprise of disaster for any potential enemy. The Air Force program for the defense of the United States is based solidly on that premise."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- General Motors Corp. headed the list of private concerns that won government bids July 1, 1950, to Dec. 31, 1954, when GM received 6.8 percent of the contracts. The awards to GM were worth \$7,036,900,000.

Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) -- "So what? General Motors today has 10 percent of all the machinery of... industries producing war goods."

George A. Dondero (R Mich.) -- "I have never heard anything or seen anything in the public press that the contracts which General Motors gets from the federal government were unfairly obtained."

(See Congressional Record, No. 108, pp. 7921ff.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) -- Name a facility in greater Milwaukee, Wis., "Richard Bong Air Force Base," after the late World War II ace pilot. Voice.

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- Give the Secretaries of Army, Navy, and Air Force discretionary authority to acquire FHA-insured houses near military installations. Voice.

AEC CONSTRUCTION

Congress June 29 completed action on a bill (HR 6795 -- H Rept 787) authorizing appropriations of \$269,159,000 for Atomic Energy Commission construction. No effort was made in the House to add \$21 million for an atom-powered merchant ship, which President Eisenhower requested. The Senate rejected his plan by a 41-42 roll-call vote. The bill, however, included \$5 million for the President's atoms-for-peace plan.

BACKGROUND -- The President proposed the atomic good-will merchant ship April 25 at an Associated Press luncheon in New York City. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 479, 773.)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by Congress, HR 6795 was the same as reported June 14 by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, except that the Senate added \$1,450,000 to the authorization for a barrier plant addition at Oak Ridge, Tenn., boosting the total for "special nuclear material" to \$24,634,000. (For pro-

CAPITOL PERSONALITIES

TIME CAPSULE

Carl Hayden

If only these walls could talk, the tales they could tell! Since the Capitol's walls are inarticulate, ask Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), instead. He's been in Congress since 1912.

The Senator's answer will be short and pointed. He's known as a hardworker who makes few speeches and yawns at the personal publicity that thrills other politicians. But when he does talk, Congress listens with respect.

The Senator, now 77, entered Congress five days after Arizona's admission to statehood. He moved from the House to the Senate in 1927. No current Member of Congress matches his record of total service. When his current term ends in 1957, he'll be less than one year shy of eclipsing the all-time record.



Carl Hayden

Hayden's record reads like an outline of 20th century American history. He heard two Presidents demand declarations of war. He remembers debate over the League of Nations. He voted for the Volstead prohibition law -- and for repeal. He helped enact Social Security and most of the other New Deal landmarks.

He voted for the 1955 reciprocal trade extension, for the original reciprocal trade law, and against the Smoot-Hawley high-tariff bill. As chairman of the Rules Committee, he played a key role in the 1952 investigation of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). Through the years, he has specialized in legislation on reclamation and highways -- both vital to the dry, sparsely settled Southwest.

In Hayden's first year as a Congressman, the federal government spent \$690 million. Now, as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, he's dealing with a fiscal 1956 budget of \$62.4 billion. He's not awed, because he's grown, too.

visions of HR 6795 as reported by Committee, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 708.)

Senate

ACTION -- The Senate June 28 passed HR 6795 by voice vote after adding \$1,450,000 for the Oak Ridge barrier plant and rejecting an amendment by Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) to provide \$21 million for the atomic merchant ship. The 41-42 roll-call vote on the Hickenlooper amendment was almost strictly on party lines. Only Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) voted with Republicans for the amendment. (For voting, see chart, p. 796.)

DEBATE -- June 28 -- Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "Testimony received from the best technical authorities" convinced the Joint Atomic Energy Committee

"that the proposed propulsion system for the (good-will) cargo ship is not...efficient or desirable." Constructing the merchant ship would "not advance the art of reactor development one iota" and would "divert technicians and production facilities from more urgent and worthwhile work."

Hickenlooper -- "Granted that \$21 million for the (merchant ship) powerplant is much more than the cost of a conventional powerplant in a ship...but it will be designed to show the people of the world that the United States is pre-eminent in the peaceful use of atomic energy.... When the ship enters a foreign port" its powerplant could be hooked up with the port's powerplant and used to light "certain portions of the city."

Anderson -- "This is a poor way to spend \$21 million.... (The ship's) capital cost would be five times that of a comparable conventional-type ship. The estimate of operating costs runs as high as 10 times the cost of an equivalent conventional ship...." He called the atomic ship "a smokestackless wonder" and a "floating museum."

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- The atomic ship would cost "a few million dollars for the greatest demonstration project" that probably could be provided.

John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- The powerplant for the proposed ship would burn U-235, "the most expensive fuel that can be used in a reactor.... Someone sold him (President Eisenhower) a wrong bill of goods.... Let us (instead) build medical reactors and prove that we are willing to eradicate pestilence and starvation from the deprived nations of the world."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "It would have been better if the President had made this suggestion to the Committee" before announcing it publicly. "But the fact is that the President...has made this recommendation and has submitted this request; and I hope the Senate will not repudiate it."

(See Congressional Record, No. 109, pp. 7982, 7993ff., 7996ff.)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Anderson -- Increase the authorization for a barrier plant addition at Oak Ridge, Tenn., from \$750,000 to \$2,2 million. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Hickenlooper -- Authorize \$21 million for "design, construction, and installation" of an atomic reactor in a merchant ship. Roll call, 41-42.

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House June 27 passed HR 6795 by voice vote without amendment, as reported by Committee, and sent it to the Senate. The bill was considered under H Res 283 (H Rept 898), an open rule adopted June 27. The House June 29 agreed to the Senate amendment without debate, clearing the bill for the President.

DEBATE -- June 27 -- Chet Holifield (D Calif.) -- The bill would authorize \$5 million for the President's atoms-for-peace plan to provide medical and scientific reactors for other nations that "are willing to enter bilateral agreements" with the U.S. This sum "would provide a minimum of 10 'swimming pool' type reactors on an outright contribution basis or as many as 20" if the recipient nations met half the cost. The bill also would provide \$25 million for building "a prototype nuclear propulsion system for large surface ships primarily for military purposes."

(See Congressional Record, No. 108, pp. 7943ff.)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- After Congress cleared the AEC construction bill without authorizing the atomic merchant ship, President Eisenhower June 29 sent a \$294.7 million supplemental request (H Doc 204) to Congress for AEC projects. Included in the request was \$21 million for an atomic merchant ship propulsion unit. The President sought the rest of the funds for improvement in production facilities, a new AEC headquarters, and reactors for civilian power, military problems, and medical research, Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty announced June 30.

D. C. HOME RULE

ACTION -- The Senate June 29 passed, by a 59-15 roll-call vote, a bill (S 669) to permit residents of Washington, D.C., to elect their city government and a non-voting Delegate to the House. Eleven of the votes against the bill were cast by southern Senators. (For voting, see chart, p. 796.)

BACKGROUND -- In 1949 and 1952 the Senate passed similar "home rule" bills, but neither reached the House floor. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 233.) The Senate in 1953 passed a bill calling for election of a Delegate to the House, but it was tabled by the House District of Columbia Committee. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 363ff.)

S 669 was introduced by 17 Democrats and 17 Republicans. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 123.) It was reported with amendments by the Senate District Committee April 28 (S Rept 253).

PROVISIONS -- As passed with committee amendments, S 669, the District of Columbia Charter Act, would:

Set up a five-member Board of Elections, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to conduct elections in October, 1956, for a mayor, a nine-member City Council, school board, and non-voting Delegate to the House of Representatives.

Define the functions and powers of the city officials.

Provide for a referendum on Aug. 3, 1956, to determine whether D.C. residents would accept the charter.

DEBATE -- All speakers favored the bill.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- "Unless the people of the District of Columbia are given a voice in their local government, a mockery is made of the protestations of this country that we believe in representative government."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "The privileges granted by the bill are long overdue." But the "greater objective" is to work out constitutional problems so that D.C. citizens may vote for President and have "voting representation in Congress."

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Endorsed home rule but opposed extending D.C. voting rights further.

(See Congressional Record, No. 110, pp. 8084ff.)

COMMERCE FUNDS

Congress June 29 completed action on a compromise bill (HR 6367) appropriating \$1,245,360,000 for the Commerce Department and related agencies in fiscal 1956.

The bill's final version carried \$52.5 million for airline subsidies -- \$12.5 million more than the House had voted, and \$2.5 million less than the Senate had approved. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 634ff.) Maritime operating subsidies were compromised at \$110 million; the House had approved \$90 million, the Senate, \$115 million. Another major compromise granted \$86,450,000 for ship construction subsidies, including \$10 million for a high-speed,

conventionally propelled, prototype tanker. In settling the difference between the House's \$64.7 million and the Senate's \$102.8 million for ship construction subsidies, Congress discarded a Senate plan to build two prototype cargo vessels. The final bill granted \$7.5 million for new Weather Bureau meteorological facilities, including \$2.5 million added on the Senate floor June 16. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 759ff.)

BACKGROUND -- HR 6367 appropriated \$71,832,300 less than the Senate had voted, \$121,675,000 more than the House had allowed, \$121,033,000 less than the President originally requested, and \$136,557,000 less than the President finally sought. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 716ff.)

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 6367:

Office of the Secretary	\$ 2,172,000
Census Bureau	16,400,000
Civil Aeronautics Administra-	
tion	160,175,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	56,625,000
Coast & Geodetic Survey	10,225,000
Business & Defense Services	
Administration	6,198,000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	4,650,000
Office of Business Economics	900,000
Maritime activities	219,545,000
Patent Office	14,000,000
Bureau of Public Roads	689,000,000
National Bureau of Standards	7,995,000
Weather Bureau	39,500,000
Panama Canal Zone	16,300,000
Advisory Committee on	
Weather Control	275,000
Tariff Commission	1,400,000
TOTAL	\$1,245,360,000

The bill also:

Set a \$1.5 million limit on use of vessels operations revolving funds for ships involved in forfeiture or foreclosure proceedings instituted by the government.

Authorized \$14,000 for the Inland Waterways Corporation.

Authorized the Panama Canal Co. to spend \$3,740,000 out of corporate funds for administrative expenses.

Authorized the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation to spend \$280,000 out of corporate funds for administrative expenses.

Provided that unexpended balances of previous appropriations for the "federal-aid airport program" would be merged with "grants-in-aid for airports."

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House June 29 agreed, by voice vote, and without debate, to the conference report (H Rept 994) on HR 6367.

The House concurred in four Senate amendments that had been reported in dispute. Representatives agreed to amend two other Senate amendments on which conferees could not compromise. The first House amendment set a \$150 million limit on use of vessels operations revolving funds for craft involved in forfeiture or foreclosure proceedings initiated by the government. The other provided for promoting the Army's Panama Canal Zone governor to the rank of major general on the day

before his retirement (instead of on July 1, 1955, as the Senate voted).

(See Congressional Record No. 110, pp. 8105ff.)

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate June 29 agreed to the conference report and concurred in the two House amendments, clearing the bill for the President.

DEBATE -- June 29 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- The final bill split the difference between the \$600 million voted by the House and the \$680 million approved by the Senate for Bureau of Public Roads liquidation of federal aid to highway contracts. The bill also carried the full Senate-voted \$25,250,000 for accelerated construction of the Pan-American highway.

(See Congressional Record, No. 110, pp. 8069ff.)

CONFERENCE REPORT

ACTION -- A House-Senate Conference Committee June 28 reported (H Rept 994) a compromise version of HR 6367.

Conferees directed that the CAA continue to operate all its air safety, control and navigation aids until after the House and Senate Appropriations Committees receive "a comprehensive plan for future air-traffic-control routes, facilities and stations."

Conferees also:

Deleted \$500,000 for a Census Bureau intercensal housing survey.

Eliminated a provision earmarking \$345,000 for the Business and Defense Services Administration's Area Development Division.

Authorized transfer of \$1 million from other accounts to administrative and warehouse expense funds under the ship construction program. (The House had voted \$900,000 and the Senate added \$345,000.)

D. C. JUDICIAL PAY

Congress completed action June 30 on a bill (S 727) to raise the pay of District of Columbia judges.

BACKGROUND -- The first conference report on the bill was recommitted by the House May 26, when it instructed its conferees to insist on a \$3,000 raise, as compared to the \$5,000 raise recommended by the conference committee. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 615ff.)

A second conference report was filed June 27 (H Rept 920). It provided \$500 less for each judge than had the first report.

PROVISIONS -- The final version of S 727, as recommended in the second conference report, set the following salaries:

D.C. municipal court of appeals judges -- \$18,500, with \$500 more for the chief judge.

D.C. municipal, tax, and juvenile court judges -- \$17,500, with \$500 more for the municipal court's chief judge.

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House June 29 agreed to the second conference report by a 197-42 standing vote. A recommittal motion by Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.), with instructions to conferees to insist on the salary level set in the House version of the bill, was defeated by a 158-226 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 794.)

DEBATE -- John Bell Williams (D Miss.) -- House conferees were instructed to stand firm. Yet "after 15 minutes (in the second conference) the House went up \$1,500 and the Senate came down \$500."

Woodrow W. Jones (D N.C.) -- "If this conference report is adopted, these judges will be the highest paid municipal judges in this nation," receiving more than supreme court judges in 41 states.

Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.) -- Congress has raised the pay of itself, government employees, servicemen and federal judges. "Now we come down to the District of Columbia and the attitude of some is that we are going to push them around."

Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) -- "The difference between what the House passed and the conference report is the grand total of \$27,000 in annual salaries...I hope we are not going to be niggardly and treat these judges unfairly, because they are doing a marvelous job."

(See Congressional Record, No. 110, pp. 8140ff.)

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate June 30 agreed to the second conference report by voice vote, without debate. The action cleared the bill for the President's signature.

(See Congressional Record, No. 111, p. 8172.)

SECURITY COMMISSION

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate June 27 passed, by voice vote, an amended joint resolution (S J Res 21 -- S Rept 581) to create a special bipartisan commission to study the federal security system. The commission would report to Congress and the President by March 31, 1956.

BACKGROUND -- S J Res 21 was reported by the Senate Government Operations Committee June 17. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 741.) President Eisenhower, at his June 29 press conference, said he had no objection to the proposed commission. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 773.)

PROVISIONS -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 741.

DEBATE -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Passage of S J Res 21 "represents an indispensable first step in...establishing a well-reasoned, effective, orderly, uniform, and consistent security program.... Without experience and without the time to undertake an exhaustive study and definition of the perils we faced, we were forced to adopt stop-gap security measures.... The result was an uncoordinated conglomeration of laws, orders, regulations, and practices which do not add up to an effective, efficient, and sound security system."

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- "Let us recognize...that Democrats and Republicans...the Congress and the executive branch, have all made mistakes in the field of security...these mistakes have not been caused by evil motivation or inept discharge of public responsibilities, but rather were the necessary and inevitable consequence of the necessity to erect immediate defenses...against the insidious and imminent perils of Communist imperialism. Let us all resolve to wipe the slate clean of past fumbling with security issues of past recriminations in order that we may decide as a matter of considered national policy what security is and how a realistic and effective security program should be conducted."

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- "...it was...the unanimous opinion of the Subcommittee which considered the measure

(S J Res 21) that it would be greatly for the good of the nation to have a commission review, dispassionately and without partisanship, the entire security system...and to recommend...such measures and steps as...would coordinate and solidify it, and make it even more effective than it now is."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Set March 31, 1956, as the date the commission would report. Voice.

(See Congressional Record, No. 107, pp. 7878ff.)

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House June 29 passed, by voice vote, an amended joint resolution (H J Res 157 -- H Rept 911) to create a government security program study commission. H J Res 157 differed from S J Res 21 in the Dec. 31, 1956 date it set for the commission to report to the President and Congress.

BACKGROUND -- H J Res 157 was reported by the House Judiciary Committee June 23. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 741.)

(See Congressional Record, No. 110, pp. 8143ff.)

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

ACTION -- House and Senate June 30 passed, by voice votes and without amendment, a joint resolution (H J Res 365) to provide an additional \$12,000 for fiscal 1955 to operate the House of Representatives document folding room.

The measure was reported (H Rept 1032) by the House Appropriations Committee earlier June 30. No written report was filed in the Senate.

(See Congressional Record, No. 111, pp. 8156, 8213.)

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

Congress June 30 passed and sent to the White House a joint resolution (H J Res 366) to provide temporary funds for government agencies for which fiscal 1956 appropriations bills have not been passed.

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House June 30 passed H J Res 366 with a committee amendment. The measure was reported (H Rept 1033) earlier June 30 by the Appropriations Committee.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, H J Res 366 would:

Grant temporary appropriations at the fiscal 1955 rate, or at the rate allowed by fiscal 1956 budget estimates, whichever is lower, for the legislative branch, Mutual Security programs, conservation services, wind-erosion control, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Small Business Administration, Export-Import Bank, and the President's Commission on Veterans Affairs.

Grant temporary appropriations at the House- or Senate-proposed rate for fiscal 1956, whichever is lower, for the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Departments and related agencies; State and Justice Departments and related agencies; and for public works.

Provide funds for retroactive payments of salary increases for government employees.

Provide that the temporary funds would be available until enactment of pertinent fiscal 1956 appropriations measures, or until July 31, 1955, whichever occurs first.

DEBATE -- Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) -- "This is the usual stereotyped resolution resorted to when supply bills have not been enacted by the end of the fiscal year and departments are without funds pending action by Congress.... No provision is made for new activities.... The money is to be taken out of the eventual appropriation when it becomes available. Items not yet in any bill are provided for at the rate of the budget estimate or the current rate, whichever is lower.... Provision (for retroactive increased pay) is indefinite...but cannot exceed the cost of additional pay."

(See Congressional Record, No. 111, pp. 8240ff.)

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate June 30 passed H J Res 366 by voice vote and without debate. The measure was reported by the Appropriations Committee with no written report.

(See Congressional Record, No. 111, pp. 8202ff.)

DEBT LIMIT

Congress June 30 completed action on a bill to temporarily raise the debt limit for one year from \$275 billion to \$281 billion.

SENATE

ACTION -- June 30 passed, by voice vote, a bill (HR 6992 -- S Rept 688) to extend for one year, until June 30, 1956, the existing \$6 billion temporary increase in the statutory debt limit.

BACKGROUND -- The legal debt limit of \$275 billion temporarily was raised by \$6 billion for fiscal 1955 when President Eisenhower signed PL 686, 83rd Congress, Aug. 28, 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 498.)

DEBATE -- Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- "...I recognize with reluctance the necessity for...immediate enactment...for the simple reason...that (HR 6992) provides for a minimum necessary to maintain the integrity of...the United States. But I suggest that this additional temporary extension should be regarded by the Administration as an indication of Congressional notice that it should not be repeated again."

(See Congressional Record, No. 111, pp. 8184ff.)

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- June 29 reported HR 6992 (S Rept 688) by a 14-1 vote. Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) cast the "nay" vote.

TESTIMONY -- June 29 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey and W. Randolph Burgess, deputy to the Secretary of the Treasury, appeared in a closed session to support HR 6992.

HOUSE

ACTION -- June 27 passed HR 6992 by a roll-call vote of 267-56. (For voting, see chart, p. 794.)

DEBATE -- Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) -- "...we are faced with the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury... states that he needs the temporary \$6 billion increase in the debt ceiling continued for another year. I am just as reluctant to increase...the ceiling on the public debt as

any Member of the House, but under present circumstances, I do not feel that we have any choice other than to comply with the request..."

Thomas A Jenkins (R Ohio) -- "All this does in effect is to give the Treasury a reasonable leeway in dealing with periodic fluctuations in government income and outgo. It is anticipated that the permanent debt will be approximately the same at the termination of the proposed extension as it is today."

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) -- "...this procedure is the sure road to fiscal irresponsibility and folly...the answer to financial stability on the part of the federal government is reduced spending, not steadily increasing debt."

Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) -- "The debt is approximately \$274.6 billion with the permanent ceiling at \$275 billion. In order to conduct the business of the government this increase on a temporary basis is necessary."

(See Congressional Record, No. 108, pp. 7910ff.)

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- June 27 reported HR 6992 (H Rept 914). Hearings were held June 27.

TESTIMONY -- June 27 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey, supporting HR 6992, said the government would "try to live within" the temporary \$281 billion ceiling set by the bill. However, he added, "if the least thing goes wrong" it might be necessary to request an additional increase.

D. C. BUDGET

Congress June 30 completed action on a bill (HR 6239) authorizing a fiscal 1956 District of Columbia budget of \$168,843,440, comprised of \$133,397,940 for operating expenses and \$35,445,500 for capital outlay. The compromise bill appropriated an \$18 million federal payment to the District from general Treasury funds and \$1,-892,700 from other Treasury funds.

The budget was \$613,309 less than the Senate had voted, \$1,941,660 more than the House approved, and \$6,618,580 less than the Bureau of the Budget estimated would be needed.

BACKGROUND -- The House passed HR 6239 May 19; the Senate passed the bill June 23. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 755.)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by Congress, HR 6239 would authorize the fiscal 1956 D.C. budget:

Operating Expenses	
Executive Office	\$ 308,000
General Administration	3,081,850
Corporation Counsel	442,900
Compensation and retirement	
fund costs	10,036,000
Regulatory agencies	967,000
Department of Occupations	
and Professions	248,500
Public schools	28,130,000
Public Library	1,639,300
Recreation Department	1,688,500
Metropolitan Police	12,808,000
Fire Department	6,257,900
Veterans Service Center	92,200
Office of Civil Defense	75,000

Vocational Rehabilitation Department	\$ 140,000
Courts	3,369,674
Public Health Department	23,592,000
Corrections Department	4,526,820
Public Welfare Department	9,600,000
Buildings and grounds	1,687,000
Office of Surveyor	153,920
Licenses and inspections	1,546,276
Highway Department	5,967,000
Vehicles and Traffic Department	1,107,000
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	350,000
Sanitary Engineering Department	10,285,000
Washington Aqueduct	2,120,000
National Guard	119,800
National Capital Parks	2,389,000
National Zoological Park	669,300
Subtotal	\$133,397,940

Capital Outlay	
District Debt Service	\$ 443,800
Public building construction	7,544,400
Miscellaneous outlays	1,260,300
Highway Department	13,535,000
Sanitary Engineering Department	9,662,000
Washington Aqueduct	3,000,000
Subtotal	\$ 35,445,500
TOTAL	\$168,843,440

The measure also appropriated \$19,892,700 from federal funds, authorized \$9,700,000 in federal loans to the District, and financed the rest of the budget from District revenues and a \$7,313,818 surplus from fiscal 1955 and prior years. Breakdown of federal appropriations and loans:

Federal appropriations	
General fund	\$18,000,000
Water fund	1,302,000
Sanitary sewage works fund	590,700
TOTAL	\$19,892,700

Federal loans for capital outlay	
Highway fund	\$ 6,000,000
Sanitary sewage works fund	700,000
Water fund	3,000,000
TOTAL	\$ 9,700,000

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House June 30 agreed, without debate, to a conference report (H Rept 1031) recommending a compromise \$168,843,440 District of Columbia budget.

(See Congressional Record, No. 111, p. 8218.)

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate June 30 agreed to the conference report without debate and sent the bill to the White House.

(See Congressional Record, No. 111, pp. 8155ff.)

CONFERENCE REPORT

A Senate-House Conference June 29 reported (H Rept 1031) a compromise version of HR 6239. The major compromise was to appropriate an \$18 million federal payment to the District from general treasury funds. The House had voted \$16 million; the Senate \$20 million. Conference reported agreements on all differences between Senate and House versions of the bill.

DEFENSE FUNDS

Congress June 30 completed action on a bill (HR 6042) appropriating \$31,882,815,726 for the Defense Department for fiscal 1956. The final version included the controversial Senate provision for an additional \$46,394,390 to increase the Marine Corps to 215,000 men -- 22,000 more men than President Eisenhower wanted, and 10,000 more than current strength. The measure also retained \$356 million for speeding up procurement of long-range B-52 jet bombers. The Senate added the bomber funds at Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson's request, after the House had passed the bill.

The final bill appropriated \$100,000 less than the Senate had first voted, \$394,609,726 more than the House had initially approved, and \$349,999,274 less than revised Presidential requests.

BACKGROUND -- The House passed the bill May 12. The Senate approved it June 20. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 752ff.)

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds in HR 6042 as sent to the White House:

Office of Secretary of Defense	
Salaries, expenses	\$ 12,250,000
Public Information Office	420,000
Subtotal	\$ 12,670,000
Interservice Activities	
Claims	\$ 11,930,000
Contingencies	40,000,000
Emergency fund	35,000,000
Reserve tools and facilities	100,000,000
Retired pay	495,000,000
Court of Military Appeals	320,000
Subtotal	\$ 682,250,000
Army	
Military personnel	\$ 3,679,095,000
Maintenance and operations	2,831,019,000
Military construction, Army reserve forces	31,611,000
Reserve personnel	141,589,000
Army National Guard	308,239,000
Research and development	333,000,000
National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice	400,000
Alaska Communication System	5,000,000
Subtotal	\$ 7,329,953,000
Navy	
Military personnel, Navy	\$ 2,486,109,900
Reserve personnel, Navy	91,811,000

Navy personnel, general expenses	\$ 83,000,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps	650,224,000
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	20,606,000
Marine Corps procurement	290,190,000
Marine Corps troops and facilities	181,605,000
Aircraft and related procurement	905,602,000
Aircraft and facilities	809,632,000
Shipbuilding and conversion	1,387,634,000
Ships and facilities	779,685,000
Ordnance and ammunition procurement	185,842,000
Ordnance and facilities	182,889,000
Ordnance for new construction	28,000,000
Medical care	62,494,556
Civil engineering	120,069,700
Military construction, Naval reserve forces	28,061,400
Research and development	431,933,000
Servicewide supply and finance	295,600,000
Servicewide operations	94,320,000
Naval petroleum reserves	2,851,000
Subtotal	\$ 9,118,179,556
 Air Force	
Aircraft and related procurement	\$ 6,306,000,000
Major procurement other than aircraft	349,862,600
Research and development	570,000,000
Maintenance and operations	3,597,496,570
Military personnel	3,680,650,000
Reserve personnel	43,563,000
Air National Guard	192,191,000
Subtotal	\$14,739,763,170
 TOTAL	\$31,882,815,726

The bill also provided:

Non-appropriated expenditures of \$31 million from the "account for preparation for sale or salvage of military property" and \$7,960,000 from Navy ships' stores funds.

\$356 million for speeding up B-52 bomber procurement.

A "Buy American" restriction on the indirect importation of spun silk yarn from China.

Continuation of government civilian employees at work on projects that had been performed "for a period of three years or more," unless the Senate and House Appropriations Committees approved shifting the work to private industry.

The following active-duty manpower levels by June 30, 1956: Army, 1,027,000, an 87,000-man reduction from June 30, 1955; Navy, 664,000, an 8,000-man cut; Marine Corps, 215,000, a 10,000 increase over present strength; Air Force 975,000, a 5,000-man increase.

Defense Department authorization to transfer \$50 million to the emergency fund from other department appropriations.

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House June 30 agreed to a conference report (H Rept 1030) on a compromise version of HR 6042. The House concurred in two Senate amendments that had been reported in disagreement, and amended two other Senate items in dispute. The House amendments would:

Allow the Secretary of Defense to transfer \$50 million to emergency funds from other department appropriations, instead of \$200 million, as the Senate voted.

Prevent shifting to private industry work that had been performed by government civilian employees for at least three years. (The House originally voted to prevent the shift of work "traditionally" performed by civilian workers, and the Senate agreed to substitute "a period of 25 years or more" for the word "traditionally.")

DEBATE -- June 30 -- George H. Mahon (D Texas) -- In addition to the sum appropriated, the Defense Department will have an "estimated unobligated amount" of \$10,462,000 at the end of fiscal 1955. "There will be available for expenditure purposes, as distinguished from funds available for obligation, a total of approximately \$75 billion. This amount includes a carryover from (fiscal) 1955 of an estimated \$43,162,000,000." Army combat strength at the end of fiscal 1956 will be "18 divisions, 11 regiments and regimental combat teams, 136 anti-aircraft battalions, and an active aircraft inventory of nearly 3,600." The Navy's 1956 shipbuilding program "includes construction of 33 ships, including a fifth Forrestal carrier and 8 submarines, of which 4 are to be nuclear-powered, plus some 13,370 tons of landing craft. It also provides for conversion of 28 ships...to help modernize the fleet." Air Force funds "will provide for continuing expansion toward the goal of 137 wings by June 30, 1957, but more immediately for 131 wings by June 30, 1956.... Congress has not reduced the military budget of the President. It has rather increased it."

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) -- "I do not agree with the decision of the conferees to add some \$46 million" to increase Marine Corps strength. "I think the action is a mistake.... If there is anyone in America who should know how large a Marine Corps we require... it is President Eisenhower...."

John Taber (R N.Y.) -- The amendment to bar transfer of work performed by civilians to private industry "is very undesirable and creates a great deal of embarrassment to the proper administration of the Defense Department. I hope that next year we can...get rid of it entirely."

Mahon -- "Defense Department officials are liquidating some of their business operations within the Department, and I hope that they will continue to liquidate them. It can be done under the procedure outlined in section 638 (of HR 6042), but the Congress will be conferred with before the liquidation is done."

(See Congressional Record, No. 111, pp. 8213ff.)

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate June 30 agreed to the conference report and concurred in the House amendments. The action cleared the bill for the President.

(See Congressional Record, No. 11, p. 8154.)

CONFERENCE REPORT

A Senate-House Conference Committee June 29 reported (H Rept 1030) a compromise version of HR 6042. Conferees deleted:

A House provision restricting funds for recruiting purposes.

A Senate provision to continue operating the John Moses Veterans Hospital at Minot, N.D. (Conferees agreed, however, that the hospital should remain open until a decision was reached on its future use.)

A Senate provision designed to equalize payments to enlisted men for meals eaten off their stations.

STATE-JUSTICE FUNDS

ACTION -- A House-Senate Conference Committee June 30 reported (H Rept 1043) a compromise version of a bill (H.R. 5502) to appropriate funds for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies in fiscal 1956. Conferees agreed on 44 compromises and reported nine other Senate amendments in dispute. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 647.)

FOREIGN AID

ACTION -- The House June 30 passed, by a roll-call vote of 273-128, an amended bill (S 2090 -- H Rept 912), the Mutual Security Act of 1955, to authorize a \$3,285,-800,000 foreign aid program for fiscal 1956. (For voting see chart, p. 794.)

A motion to recommit the bill offered by Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) was rejected by voice vote. Five motions were rejected to strike the enacting clause, thus killing the bill. Such a motion, by Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) on June 28, was rejected by a standing vote of 44-112. Identical motions offered June 30 by H. R. Gross (R Iowa), James C. Davis (D Ga.), Hoffman, and Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) were rejected by voice votes.

As passed, S 2090 was substantially as reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Amendments to the Committee's version of the bill deleted language to exempt 50 percent of the surplus agricultural commodities shipped overseas from the requirement that they be carried in U.S. ships. The House also agreed to an amendment putting Congress on record as favoring loans, rather than outright grants.

As approved, the bill would authorize appropriations of \$3,285,800,000 for fiscal 1956. The House requested a conference with the Senate which would have authorized \$139,200,000 more than the House approved.

One Committee amendment expressing the sense of Congress that Red China not be admitted into the United Nations was adopted by a division vote of 221-0.

BACKGROUND -- S 2090 was passed by the Senate June 2. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 650ff.) It was approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee June 22. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 740.)

PROVISIONS -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 740. The only change would continue the requirement that 50 percent of surplus agricultural commodities shipped under the program be carried in U.S. ships.

DEBATE -- June 28 -- James P. Richards (D S.C.) -- "I do not believe there are many...American people who believe we can cut down on our foreign aid program because the danger (from Russia) is diminishing."

John M. Vorys (R Ohio) -- "This is the bill where the House has its chance to implement the foreign policies of President Eisenhower or to wreck them." However, a large portion of economic aid should be made on a loan, rather than grant, basis.

Robert B. Chiperfield (R Ill.) -- "The mutual security program and other related programs of our foreign policy are beginning to pay dividends.... We must strengthen the hand of the President and Secretary Dulles at these meetings (of the Big Four). The best way to do it is to pass this bill intact."

Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) -- "The American people have been sympathetic to the unfortunate people of the world for the past 10 years and it is time for foreign economic aid to be curtailed."

June 29 -- E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) -- "There is in this bill...a looseness, a lack of Congressional and executive control (over expenditure of funds)...that is most dangerous."

John Jarman (D Okla.) -- The bill will aid "the free world in meeting the challenge of communism on a global scale." But the Administration, though giving "fond lip service...to the need for more private foreign investment" has been "frustrating FOA's" and "Congressional efforts to encourage it."

Martin Dies (D Texas) -- "To say that we can continue to pour billions of dollars into the East or into Europe and thereby purchase freedom and security, is simply to ignore the lessons of history."

W. J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) -- "The world is on a spree and hayride with America picking up the check. This is a fallacious foundation for friends, allies, and permanent peace."

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- "This bill should be passed for the safety and security of the American people and our free world, but primarily to insure the defense of this country...."

June 30 -- Gross -- "...you will not collect this money even if it is loaned any more than you collected under lease-lend."

Armistead J. Selden, Jr. (D Ala.) -- "Of the more than \$14 billion loaned since World War II we have already been repaid more than \$3 billion. Also, more than a billion in interest has been collected."

D. R. Matthews (D Fla.) -- "If someone were to say to me: You are voting for a giveaway program to foreign nations, I would say...: It is a gamble with money rather than with the precious lives of our boys."

Clark W. Thompson (D Texas) -- "...all the major merchant marines of the world are subsidized. This is a question whether you want us to spend part of our money on our own people or spend it all on some other subsidized merchant marine."

(See Congressional Record, No. 109, pp. 8031ff.; No. 110, pp. 8109ff.; No. 111, pp. 8242ff.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 30 -- Vorys -- Express the sense of Congress that loans, rather than grants, should be made wherever possible. Standing, 54-23.

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) -- Delete language exempting the shipping of surplus agricultural commodities from the requirement that at least 50 percent must be transported in U.S. vessels. Division, 181-51.

Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) -- Spell out the right of the U.S. to inspect the manner in which assistance authorized was carried out. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 29 -- James Roosevelt -- (D Calif.) -- Provide that the President receive commitments from countries receiving military aid that it would not be used for aggression, and that he report to Congress on such commitments. Voice.

Adair -- Delete authority for the President to consolidate appropriations for military assistance and direct forces support. Standing, 47-102; teller, 62-111.

Fulton -- Prohibit delivery of late model U.S. jet planes to any country that does not have a mutual defense agreement with the U.S. (i.e., Yugoslavia) until requirements of U.S. and allied forces are met. Voice.

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Require that countries receiving military aid agree to support other peoples' efforts to achieve self-government and independence. Standing, 41-126.

June 30 -- Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) -- Bar assistance to countries unless they waive all criminal jurisdiction over U.S. military personnel. Teller, 111-129.

Adair -- Delete \$70 million authorization for aid to India. Standing, 59-104.

George Meader (R Mich.) -- Create a commission to study and remove obstacles from private capital program for developing backward countries. Standing, 23-74.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) -- Cut \$100 million from the President's fund for Asian Economic Development. Voice.

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- Increase by \$100 million the authorization for guaranteeing private capital investments. Standing, 46-91.

Gross -- Fix the 1955 U.S. payment to the World Health Organization at 33 1/3 percent of its total membership assessment. Voice.

Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) -- Bar any assistance to Yugoslavia. Standing, 52-162.

Vorys -- Grant John B. Hollister, new foreign aid head, authority to remove 200 top bracket officials without regard to Civil Service regulations. Standing, 108-136.

Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D N.J.) -- Declare it the sense of Congress that countries receiving aid should use their full resources to see that democratic principles were carried out and a democratic land system developed, and declare it the sense of Congress that the nations band together into a regional group to plan for the use of economic aid funds. Voice.

Selden -- Provide that 50 percent of the funds authorized must be given in the form of loans. Standing, 19-52.

Feighan -- Prohibit aid to Yugoslavia until the House Foreign Affairs Committee inspects the country's condition and determines that such aid was in the security interest of the United States. Standing, 7-92.

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- June 24 reported (H Rept 912) the Mutual Security Act (S 2090) and said, for the first time, it "did not feel it necessary to reevaluate the fundamental premises on which the mutual security program is based... or to question whether...it was worthwhile.... There is...evidence on every continent that the...program has begun to give us important foreign policy advantages."

The Committee continued: "The evidence that the mutual security program has begun to show a return on our enormous investment in it makes it particularly important that its full effectiveness should be maintained. Our allies, who for the first time in long years of gloom and tension may feel an inclination to relax, need the assurance of our continued backing. The peoples of the newer nations and the underdeveloped areas of the world need tangible encouragement to avoid the dangers of Soviet imperialism."

IT'S THE SEASON

"Bi-Partisan Spirit" -- "I was present at the White House when the President signed HR 1 (the Reciprocal Trade Act) -- but I just barely was. The 15 members of the Senate Finance Committee and the 25 on the House Ways and Means Committee were all invited, and if there were any absentees, I didn't miss them. In the true bi-partisan spirit, both Democrats and Republicans readily stood by the President -- for the picture-taking ceremony. Having voted against the Reciprocal Trade bill, I felt it only fair to let others occupy the spotlight, and if there was a single one who disagreed, he didn't act like it. Unaccustomed as I am to seeking the background, I must have done all right, because when it was over, the President came around and shook my hand, and I know he wasn't congratulating me for what I did to his bill. And, I must say, I was reserving my congratulations, if and when, the Administration ever proves to me that their puny little amendment will limit oil and other imports so damaging to Oklahoma industry." Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), June 30 newsletter.

Charity Begins at Home -- "As it now stands, the first session of the Democratic 84th Congress seems on the way toward establishing a somewhat dubious record of government looking out for its own.... This Congress has voted a 50 percent pay increase for Members of Congress, a 50 percent pay increase for the federal judiciary, a pay increase for postal employees, a pay increase for all other classified government employees, and a pay increase for military personnel." Rep. August E. Johansen (R Mich.), June 29 newsletter.

"Scare Season" -- "At this time each year we have the 'scare season' in Washington. Military leaders speak darkly of the war threat. Rumors are rampant that Russia is beating us in atomic bombs or guided missiles. Curiously enough, these fears and fancies always appear when Congress is considering defense appropriations. After they are passed, the dire hints usually cease and we find we are holding our own in bombs, jets, and missiles." Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.), June newsletter.

Old Glory -- "Time was when world diplomacy centered about the doings of the Quai d'Orsay and No. 10 Downing Street. Today the international scene is dominated by the comings and goings of the busy people at the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue and the United States Department of State. On July 4, 1955, 'Old Glory' will fly higher than ever from the flagpoles of American embassies and from every American home." Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio), July 2 newsletter.

"It is refreshing for all of us to pause at this time and recall the courage of those who laid the foundations on which we have constructed a great nation. We can be proud of America today also, for this great land of the free and home of the brave is a shining monument to the world.... A monument to free men and what they accomplish if steadfast in their devotion to duty, God, and country." Rep. Walt Horan (R Wash.), June 27 release.

House Votes -- Debt Limit, Public Works . . .

52. Debt Limit Extension (HR 6992). Extend for one year the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit. Passage of bill. *Passed*, 267-56, *June 27*. (See story, p. 789.)

53. Military Public Works (HR 6829). Authorize expenditure of \$2,368,998,900 for certain construction at Army, Navy, and Air Force installations. Passage of bill. *Passed*, 316-2, *June 27*. (See story, p. 784.)

54. Selective Service (HR 3005). Extend the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Dependents Assistance Act for four years, and extend the doctors' draft law for two years. *Mossey* (D. Miss.) motion to recommit with instructions to insert House amendments. *Rejected*, 158-226, *June 29*. (See story, p. 784.)

55. Selective Service (HR 3005). Adoption of conference report. *Adopted*, 389-5, *June 28*.

56. D. C. Judges' Salary (S 727). Adoption of conference report providing increase of \$4,500 for District of Columbia judges. *Abernethy* (D. Miss.) motion to recommit with instructions to insert House amendments. *Rejected*, 158-226, *June 29*. (See story, p. 787.)

57. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). Authorize funds for military and economic assistance to friendly nations to promote the security and foreign policy of the United States. Passage of bill. *Passed*, 273-128, *June 30*. (See story, p. 792.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN								
	52	53	54	55	56	57		52	53	54	55	56	57		52	53	54	55	56	57
Yes	267	316	171	389	158	273	Yes	134	173	88	213	76	160	Yes	133	143	83	176	82	113
Nay	56	2	221	5	226	128	Nay	43	1	127	1	128	51	Nay	13	1	94	4	98	77

	52	53	54	55	56	57		52	53	54	55	56	57		52	53	54	55	56	57	
ALABAMA																					
3 Andrews D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N		5 Patterson R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Denton D	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin D	?	?	?	?	?	?		AL Sadik R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Halleck R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		2 Seely-Brown R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	6 Harden R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Grant D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?		AL McDowell D	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	10 Harvey R	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								1 Madden D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
8 Jones D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		2 Bennett D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Wilson R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains D	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y		1 Cramer R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		4 Fassell D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Doliver R	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Seiden D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		7 Haley D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE								5 Herlong D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Hoeven R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?		8 Matthews D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Jensen R	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Huddleston D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		6 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		3 Sikes D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Schwengel R	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA														2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
2 Bennett D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								IAWA							
1 Cramer R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								5 Cunningham R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
4 Fassell D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y								6 Doliver R	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	
7 Haley D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								3 Gross R	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5 Herlong D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								8 Hoeven R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Rogers D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y								7 Jensen R	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
3 Sikes D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								4 LeCompte R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
GEORGIA														1 Schwengel R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
8 Blitch D	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y								2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
10 Brown D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								KANSAS							
5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y								1 Avery R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
4 Flynt D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y								3 George R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
3 Forrester D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y								5 Hope R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
9 Landrum D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								4 Rees R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7 Lanham D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								2 Scrivner R	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	
2 Pitcher D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								6 Smith R	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	
1 Preston D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								KENTUCKY							
6 Vinson D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								4 Chef D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
IDAHO														1 Gregory D	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	
2 Budge R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y								2 Natcher D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
1 Pfeost D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								7 Perkins D	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	
ILLINOIS														3 Robison R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
16 Allen R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								8 Siler R	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	
2 Budge R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								5 Spence D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
17 Arends R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								6 Wolfe R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
IDAHO														LOUISIANA							
18 Chiperfield R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								2 Bogs D	Y	Y	R	Y	N	Y	
25 Gray D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y								4 Brooks D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	
21 Mack D	?	?	?	?	?	?								1 Hebert D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
15 Mason R	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y								8 Long D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
24 Price D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								6 Morrison D	?	?	?	?	?	?	
14 Reed R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								5 Passman R	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	
20 Simpson R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								7 Thompson D	?	?	N	Y	N	N	
22 Springer R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								3 Willis D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	
18 Velde R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y								MAINE							
23 Varsell R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								1 Hale R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	
ILLINOIS														3 McInire R	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	
7 Bowler D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								2 Nelson R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
12 Boyle D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y								MARYLAND							
13 Church R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								2 Devereux R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
19 Dawson D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								4 Fallon D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
8 Gordon D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								7 Friedel D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
10 Hoffman R	?	?	?	?	Y	Y								3 Garmatz D	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5 Kluczynski D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								6 Hyde R	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
4 McVey R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								5 Lankford D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
3 Murray D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								1 Miller R	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
6 O'Brien D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								MASSACHUSETTS							
2 O'Hara D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								6 Bates R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
11 Sheehan R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								7 Boland D	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	
9 Yates D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								10 Curtis R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
INDIANA														4 Donohue D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
4 Adair R	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y								1 Heselton R	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	
7 Beaver R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								7 Lane D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
11 Brownson R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								8 Macdonald D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
3 Crumpacker R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								14 Martin R	?	?	N	Y	N	N	
CONNECTICUT														MONTANA							
3 Crotella R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								2 Flare R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
1 Dodd D	?	?	N	Y	N	Y								1 Hetcalf D	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
4 Moran D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								NEBRASKA							

... D. C. Judicial Pay, Draft, Foreign Aid

52. Debt Limit Extension (HR 6992). Extend for one year the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit. Passage of bill. *Passed*, 267-56, June 27. (See story, p. 789.)

53. Military Public Works (HR 6829). Authorize expenditure of \$2,368,996,900 for certain construction at Army, Navy, and Air Force installations. Passage of bill. *Passed*, 316-2, June 27. (See story, p. 784.)

54. Selective Service (HR 3005). Extend the Universal Military Training and Service Act and the Dependents Assistance Act for four years, and extend the doctors' draft law for two years. *Motion* (D. Ill.) motion to recommit the conference report. *Rejected*, 171-221, June 28. (See story, p. 784.)

55. Selective Service (HR 3005). Adoption of conference report. *Adopted*, 389-5, June 28.

56. D. C. Judges' Salary (\$ 727). Adoption of conference report providing increase of \$4,500 for District of Columbia judges. *Abernethy* (D. Mass.) motion to recommit with instructions to reinsert or House amendments. *Rejected*, 158-226, June 29. (See story, p. 787.)

57. Mutual Security Act of 1955 (S 2090). Authorize funds for military and economic assistance to friendly nations to promote the security and foreign policy of the United States. Passage of bill. *Passed*, 273-128, June 30. (See story, p. 792.)

KEY

- Y Record Vote For (yea).
- ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not
 announce or answer Poll.

	52	53	54	55	56	57		52	53	54	55	56	57		52	53	54	55	56	57		
4 Miller R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		10 Kelly D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		7 Dowdy D.....	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Weaver R.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		9 Keogh D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		21 Fisher D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA								19 Klein D.....	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y		3 Gentry D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Young R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		4 Lathan R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		13 Ikard D.....	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								13 Multer D.....	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		20 Kiday D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Bass R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		16 Powell D.....	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y		15 Kilgore D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Mervow R.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		15 Ray R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		19 Mahon D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								14 Rooney D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?		1 Palman D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Addonizio D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		21 Zelenko D.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		11 Poage D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		NORTH CAROLINA								4 Rayburn D.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Canfield R.....	?	?	?	?	?	?		9 Alexander D.....	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N		18 Rogers D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Fielinghuisen R.....	?	?	?	?	Y	Y		3 Bardean D.....	?	?	Y	N	Y	N		16 Rutherford D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hand R.....	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		1 Bonner D.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		6 Teague D.....	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Keam R.....	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y		7 Carlyle D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		8 Thomas D.....	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Osmers R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?		5 Chatham D.....	?	?	?	?	?	?		9 Thompson D.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		4 Cooley D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N		10 Thornberry D.....	Y	Y	R	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		8 Deane D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		12 Wright D.....	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		6 Durhan D.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		UTAH						
14 Tomulsky D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		2 Fountain D.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		2 Dawson R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall R.....	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y		10 Jonas R.....	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y		1 Dixon R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams D.....	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N		11 Jones D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		VERMONT						
1 Wolverton R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		12 Shuford D.....	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		AL Prouty R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								NORTH DAKOTA								VERMONT						
AL Dempsey D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X		AL Burdick R.....	?	?	Y	Y	N	N		4 Abbott D.....	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Fernandez D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		AL Krueger R.....	N	Y	?	?	Y	N		10 Brothill R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK								OHIO								3 Gary D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Becker R.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		9 Ashley D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		2 Hardy D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
37 Cole R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		14 Ayres D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		7 Harrison D.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Derouant R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		13 Baumhart R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		9 Jennings D.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Gamble R.....	?	?	?	N	Y	Y		22 Belott, F.P. R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		6 Poff R.....	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Gwin R.....	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N		11 Bolton, O.P. R.....	?	?	?	?	?	?		1 Robeson D.....	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
32 Kearney R.....	?	?	?	?	?	?		16 Bow R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		8 Smith D.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
38 Keating R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		7 Brown R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		5 Tuck D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Kibbors R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		5 Clevenger R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N		WASHINGTON						
40 Miller R.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		20 Feighan D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		4 Holmes R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien D.....	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y		18 Hays D.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		5 Horan R.....	?	?	?	?	?	?
39 Ostertag R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		15 Henderson R.....	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N		3 Mack R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
42 Pillion R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		2 Hess R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		1 AL Magnuson D.....	?	?	N	Y	Y	N
41 Radwan R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		10 Jenkins R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		1 Peily R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
43 Reed R.....	?	?	?	?	?	?		19 Kirwan R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		6 Tolletson R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
35 Riehman R.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		28 St. George R.....	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N		7 Westland R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		17 McCulloch R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		WEST VIRGINIA						
31 Taylor R.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		23 Minshall R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		3 Bailey D.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Wainwright R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		6 Polk D.....	?	?	?	?	?	?		4 Burnside D.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Wharton R.....	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N		3 Schenck R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		6 Byrd D.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Williams R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N		1 Scherer R.....	?	?	?	?	?	?		5 Kee D.....	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
New York City								21 Vanik D.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		1 Molchan D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Afuseo D.....	Y	?	N	Y	?	Y		12 Verys R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		2 Staggers D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Bosch R.....	?	?	N	Y	N	N		OKLAHOMA								WISCONSIN						
24 Buckley D.....	?	?	X	?	N	Y		3 Albert D.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		8 Byrnes R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	R	Y
11 Celler D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		1 Belcher R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N		2 Davis R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
17 Couder R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		2 Edmondson D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		9 Johnson D.....	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
28 Davidson D.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		5 Jarman D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		7 Lard D.....	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Delaney D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		4 Steed D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		10 O'Konski R.....	?	?	?	?	?	Y
23 Dollinger D.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		6 Wickersham D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		5 Reuss D.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Donavan D.....	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y		2 Coon R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N		1 Smith R.....	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Dorn R.....	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		4 Ellsworth R.....	?	?	?	?	?	?		6 Van Pelt R.....	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Fine D.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		3 Green D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		3 Witrow R.....	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Fine R.....	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y		1 Norblad R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		4 Zablocki D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman D.....	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y		TEXAS								WYOMING						
								10 Kelly D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N		AL Thomson R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
								11 Flond R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		7 Dowdy D.....	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
								12 Fulton R.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		21 Fisher D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
								23 Gavir R.....	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N		3 Gentry D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
								13 Bush R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		13 Ikard D.....	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
								10 Carrington R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		20 Kiday D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
								25 Clark D.....	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y		15 Kilgore D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
								29 Corbett R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		19 Mahon D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
								9 Dague R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		1 Palman D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
								18 Eberhardt D.....	?	?	?	?	?	?		11 Poage D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
								7 Dowdy D.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		4 Rayburn D.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
								12 Fenton R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		18 Rogers D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
								11 Flood D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		16 Rutherford D.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
								27 Fulton R.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		6 Teague D.....	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
								23 Givens R.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		8 Thomas D.....	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
								7 James R.....	?	?	?	?	?	?		9 Thompson D.....	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
								12 Killey D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		10 Thornberry D.....	Y	Y	R	Y	Y	Y
								18 Lillie D.....	?	?	?	?	?	?		12 Wright D.....	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
								17 Bush R.....	?	?	?	?	?	?		UTAH						
								10 Kelly D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		2 Dawson R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
								11 Flond R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		1 Dixon R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
								12 Flood R.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		VERMONT						
								13 Givens R.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		AL Prouty R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
								14 Killey D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		NEW YORK						
								15 Lillie D.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		4 Abbott D.....	B	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
								16 Quigley D.....	?	?	N	Y	N	Y		10 Brothill R.....	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
								17 Riley D.....</														

Senate Votes -- Home Rule, AEC Building

63. **AEC Construction (HR 6795).** Authorize appropriation for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition of property and for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion. **Hickenlooper** (R Iowa) amendment to increase appropriation by \$21 million for development of an atomic-powered merchant vessel. **Rejected**, 41-42, **June 28**. (See story, p. 785.)

64. D. C. Home Rule (S 669). Provide for District of Columbia elected mayor, city council, school board and non-voting delegate to House of Representatives. *Passed, 59-15, June 29. (See story, p. 786.)*

KEY

- Y Record Vote For (yea).
- ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL		DEMOCRAT		REPUBLICAN							
		63	64	63	64						
Yea	41	59		Yea	1	28		Yea	40	31	
Nay	42	15		Nay	42	12		Nay	0	3	

	63/64		63/64		63/64		63/64
ALABAMA							
Hill D	N N		Johnson R	Y Y		Curtis R	Y Y
Sparkman D	N ?		Martin R	Y Y		Hruska R	Y Y
ARIZONA							
Goldwater R	?		Carlson R	Y Y			
Hayden D	N Y		Schoepell R	Y Y		Bible D	N Y
ARKANSAS						Malone R	Y N
Fulbright D	N ?		Barkley D	N Y		Briggs R	Y ?
McClellan D	N N		Clements D	N Y		Cotton R	Y Y
CALIFORNIA							
Knowland R	Y Y		Ellender D	N N		Case R	Y Y
Kuchel R	Y Y		Long D	N N		Smith R	✓ ✓
COLORADO							
Allott R	Y Y		Payne R	Y Y		Anderson D	N Y
Millikin R	Y Y		Smith R	Y Y		Chavez D	X Y
CONNECTICUT							
Bush R	Y Y		Beall R	Y Y		Ives R	Y Y
Purtell R	Y ✓		Butler R	Y ✓		Lehman D	N Y
DELAWARE							
Frear D	N N		Kennedy D	X ✓		Ervin D	N N
Williams R	Y ✓		Saltstonail R	Y Y		Scott D	N Y
FLORIDA							
Holland D	N Y		McNamara D	N Y			
Smathers D	N Y		Potter R	Y Y			
GEORGIA							
George D	X ?		Humphrey D	N Y			
Russell D	N N		Thye R	Y Y			
IDAHO							
Dworschak R	Y Y		Eastland D	N N			
Welker R	??		Stennis D	N N			
ILLINOIS							
Dirksen R	??						
Douglas D	N Y		Hennings D	N Y			
INDIANA							
Capehart R	Y Y		Symington D	N Y			
Jenner R	Y ?						
KANSAS							
Carlson R	Y Y						
KENTUCKY							
Barkley D	N Y						
Clemens D	N Y						
LOUISIANA							
Ellender D	N N						
Long D	N N						
MAINE							
Payne R	Y Y						
Smith R	Y Y						
MARYLAND							
Beall R	Y Y						
Butler R	Y ✓						
MASSACHUSETTS							
Kennedy D	X ✓						
Saltstonail R	Y Y						
MICHIGAN							
McNamara D	N Y						
Potter R	Y Y						
MINNESOTA							
Humphrey D	N Y						
Thye R	Y Y						
MISSISSIPPI							
Eastland D	N N						
Stennis D	N N						
MISSOURI							
Hennings D	N Y						
Symington D	N Y						
MONTANA							
Mansfield D	N Y						
Murray D	X ✓						
NEBRASKA							
Curtis R	Y Y						
Hruska R	Y Y						
NEVADA							
Bible D	N Y						
Malone R	Y N						
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
Bridges R	Y ?						
Cotton R	Y Y						
NEW JERSEY							
Case R	Y Y						
Smith R	✓ ✓						
NEW MEXICO							
Anderson D	N Y						
Chavez D	X Y						
NEW YORK							
Ives R	Y Y						
Lehman D	N Y						
NORTH CAROLINA							
Ervin D	N N						
Scott D	N Y						
NORTH DAKOTA							
Langer R	??						
Young R	Y N						
OHIO							
Bender R	Y ✓						
Bricker R	Y Y						
OKLAHOMA							
Kerr D	N Y						
Monroney D	N Y						
OREGON							
Morse D	X Y						
Neuberger D	N Y						
PENNSYLVANIA							
Duff R	Y Y						
Martin R	Y Y						
RHODE ISLAND							
Green D	N Y						
Pastore D	N Y						
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Johnston D	N N						
Thurmond D	Y N						
SOUTH DAKOTA							
Case R	Y Y						
Mundt R	Y N						
TENNESSEE							
Gore D	N ?						
Kefauver D	N ✓						
TEXAS							
Daniel D	N Y						
Johnson D	N Y						
UTAH							
Bennett R	Y Y						
Watkins R	Y Y						
VERMONT							
Aiken R	Y Y						
Flanders R	Y Y						
VIRGINIA							
Byrd D	N X						
Robertson D	N N						
WASHINGTON							
Jackson D	N Y						
Magnuson D	X ✓						
WEST VIRGINIA							
Kilgore D	N Y						
Neely D	N Y						
WISCONSIN							
McCarthy R	X ✓						
Wiley R	??						
WYOMING							
Barrett R	Y Y						
O'Mahoney D	N Y						



(June 21-27)

Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

In This Appendix...

Page

Bills Acted On A-203

- 1. Public Laws
- 2. Sent to President
- 3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
- 4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced A-207

- 1. Agriculture
- 2. Appropriations
- 3. Education and Welfare
- 4. Foreign Policy
- 5. Labor
- 6. Military and Veterans
- 7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
- 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an **A**.

1. Public Laws

S 654. Public Law 88. Extend direct loan authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to correspond to expiration dates provided for guaranteed loans under such title. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Senate Banking and Currency reported April 28, amended. Senate passed May 5, amended. House passed June 2, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment June 7. House concurred in Senate amendments June 8. President signed June 21.

S 1419. Public Law 87. Lower age requirements re optional retirement of persons serving in Coast Guard who served in former Lighthouse Service. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 26. Senate passed May 31. House passed on consent calendar June 7 in lieu of HR 3399. President signed June 21.

HR 1. Public Law 86. Extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported Feb. 14, amended. Passed House 295-110 Feb. 18, amended. Senate Finance reported April 28, amended. Passed Senate 75-13 May 4, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments, May 5. House adopted conference report 347-54, June 14. Senate adopted conference report June 15. President signed June 21.

HR 4359. Public Law 93. Amend act of Sept. 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1096) to provide for conveyance of certain real property to city of Richmond, Calif. BALDWIN (R Calif.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 3. House passed May 17. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8. Senate passed June 14. President signed June 22.

HR 4659. Public Law 90. Amend section 16 of act entitled "An act to adjust salaries of postmasters, supervisors and employees in field service of Post Office Department," approved Oct. 24, 1951 (65 Stat. 632; 39 U.S.C. 876c). DAVIS (D Ga.). House Post Office and Civil

Service reported April 26, amended. House passed, amended, on consent calendar May 2. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 14. President signed June 21.

HR 5089. Public Law 92. Extend time for filing application for payment by certain disabled veterans on automobiles and other conveyances. DIGGS (D Mich.). House Veterans Affairs reported March 24. House passed on consent calendar May 2. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 6, amended. Senate passed June 8, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments June 9. President signed June 21.

HR 5396. Public Law 89. Increase efficiency of Coast and Geodetic Survey. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 3. House passed May 17. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8. Senate passed June 14. President signed June 21.

HR 5695. Public Law 91. Continue until close of June 30, 1958 suspension of certain import taxes on copper. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported May 4. House passed May 5. Senate Finance reported June 1. Senate passed June 8. President signed June 21.

2. Sent to President

S 35. Permit transportation in mails of live scorpions. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 1. Senate passed, April 14. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 7, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 20, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments June 23.

S 67. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) and other Senators, Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 10, amended. Senate passed March 25, amended. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 16, amended. House passed amended, 370-3, June 20. Senate disagreed to House amendments June 20. Senate adopted conference report June 23. House adopted conference report June 23.

S 391. Provide for bonding of certain officers and employees of government of D.C. for payment of premiums on such bonds by D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 26, amended. Senate passed May 5, amended. House District of Columbia reported June 22. House passed June 27.

S 666. Extend period of authorization of appropriations for hospital center and facilities in District of Columbia. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24. House passed June 27.

S 1582. Amend PL 727, 83rd Congress, to extend period for making of emergency loans for agricultural purposes. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 17, amended. Senate passed June 20, amended. House passed June 27.

S 1747. Increase public benefits from national park system by facilitating management of museum properties. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar, amended, in lieu of HR 5597, June 7. Senate agreed to House amendments, June 21. S 1755. Amend act of April 6, 1949, as amended, and act of Aug. 31, 1954, to provide that rate of interest on certain loans made under such acts shall not exceed 3 percent per annum. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 19. Senate passed May 26. House Agriculture reported June 27. House passed June 27.

S J Res 67. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain vessels to citizens of Republic of Philippines and provide for rehabilitation of interisland commerce of Philippines. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 17, amended. Senate passed May 19, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 22, amended. House passed June 22, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments June 23.

HR 103. Provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 16, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 15, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 31. Senate agreed to conference report June 16. House agreed to conference report June 21.

HR 1825. Create federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium. MORRISON (D La.). House District of Columbia reported May 3, amended. House passed May 9, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 24.

HR 2126. Amend act of July 3, 1952 re research in development and utilization of saline waters. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and

Insular Affairs reported March 7. House passed May 16. Senate passed May 26, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 31. Senate adopted conference report June 16. House adopted conference report June 21.

HR 2973. Provide for conveyance of all right, title and interest of U.S. in certain tract of land in Macon County, Ga. to Georgia State Board of Education. FORRESTER (D Ga.). House Agriculture reported May 17, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 15. Senate passed June 27.

HR 3659. Increase criminal penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 23. House passed March 29. Senate Judiciary reported June 21. Senate passed June 24.

HR 4221. Amend U.S. Code re administering oaths and taking acknowledgements by officials of federal penal and correctional institutions. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 24, amended. House passed April 18 amended. Senate Judiciary reported June 21. Senate passed June 24.

HR 4954. Amend Clayton Act by granting right of action to U.S. to recover damages under antitrust laws and establishing uniform statute of limitations. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 18. House passed April 26. Senate Judiciary reported June 21. Senate passed June 24.

HR 5240. Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. THOMAS (D Texas). House Appropriations reported March 26. Passed House March 30, amended. Senate Appropriations reported June 3, amended. Senate passed June 6, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 16. House adopted conference report June 22. Senate adopted conference report June 23.

HR 5923. Authorize immediate appropriation of certain sums for completion of construction of Inter-American Highway. FALLON (D Md.). House Public Works reported May 16. House passed 353-13 June 8. Senate Public Works reported June 14, amended. Senate passed June 17, amended. House agreed to Senate amendment June 21.

H J Res 232. Authorize erection of memorial gift from government of Venezuela. BURLESON (D Texas). House Administration reported May 24. House passed on consent calendar June 7. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 17. Senate passed June 21.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 48. Provide for disqualifications of certain former officers and employees of D.C. in matters connected with former duties. NEELY (D W.Va.), PAYNE (R Maine). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24.

S 182. Require premarital examination of all applicants for marriage licenses in D.C. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 24, amended.

S 256. Eliminate cumulative voting of shares of stock in election of directors of national banking associations unless provided for in articles of association. ROBERTSON (D Va.), BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 28. Senate passed, 53-21, June 23.

S 665. Revive section 3 of District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24.

S 972. Amend Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, as amended re provision for regulation of branches established by Federal savings and loan associations. FREAD (D Del.), CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 14. Senate passed June 23, amended.

S 1275. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to designate employees of District to protect life and property in and on buildings and grounds of any institution located upon property outside of D.C. acquired by U.S. for District sanatoriums, hospitals, training schools, and other institutions. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 24, amended.

S 1287. Make certain increases in annuities of annuitants under Foreign Service retirement and disability system. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 21. Senate passed June 24.

S 1391. Grant consent of Congress to states of California and Nevada to negotiate and enter into compact re distribution and use of waters of Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers, Lake Tahoe, and tributaries of such rivers and lake in such states. KNOWLAND (R Calif.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 23, amended. Senate passed June 24, amended.

S 1464. Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain rights of way and timber access roads. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 20, amended, in lieu of HR 4664. Senate disagreed to House amendment June 27.

S 1585. Provide for return to town of Hartford, Vt., of certain land which was donated by such town to U.S. as site for veterans' hospital and

which is no longer needed for such purpose. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Government Operations reported June 20. Senate passed June 23.

S 1739. Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to fix rates of compensation of members of certain examining and licensing boards and commissions. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24.

S 1741. Exempt from taxation certain property of Jewish War Veterans, U.S.A. National Memorial, Inc. in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24, amended.

S 1855. Amend Federal Airport Act, as amended, by authorizing obligation of grants under act of \$63 million for each of fiscal years 1956-59. MONRONEY (D Okla.) and other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 23, amended. Senate passed June 24, amended.

S 1894. Provide for participation by U.S. in International Finance Corporation. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 21, amended.

S 2171. Amend Subversive Activities Control Act to provide that, upon expiration of his term of office, a member of Board shall continue to serve until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified. EASTLAND (D Miss.). Senate Judiciary reported June 21. Senate passed June 24.

S 2176. Repeal requirement that public utilities engaged in manufacture and sale of electricity in D.C. must submit annual reports to Congress. BIBLE (D Nev.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24.

S 2177. Repeal prohibition against declaration of stock dividends by public utilities operating in D.C. BIBLE (D Nev.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 24, amended.

S J Res 21. Establish Commission on Government Security. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), STENNIS (D Miss.). Senate Government Operations reported June 17, amended. Senate passed June 27, amended.

S Con Res 39. Recognize efforts of Miss Helen Keller, on occasion of her 75th birthday June 27, 1955, in behalf of physically handicapped persons throughout world. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported June 21. Senate passed June 24.

S Res 116. Favor discussion at coming Geneva Conference of status of nations under Communist control. McCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 21. Senate rejected, 4-77, June 22.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 59. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to make April 1, 1948, effective date for survivorship benefits to widowers as have been provided for widows. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 27, amended.

S 288. Provide for reimbursement of Meadow School District No. 29, Upham, N.D., for loss of revenue resulting from acquisition of certain lands within such school district by Department of Interior. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported June 21, amended.

S 609. Provide rewards for information re illegal introduction into U.S., or illegal manufacture or acquisition of special nuclear material and atomic weapons. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), ANDERSON (D N.M.). Joint Atomic Energy reported June 22, amended.

S 636. Revise federal election laws to prevent corrupt practices in federal elections. HENNINGS (D Mo.) and other Senators. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 22, amended.

S 756. Provide that U.S. shall aid states in wildlife restoration projects. BIBLE (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 27, amended.

S 987. Authorize Secretary of Commerce, acting through Coast and Geodetic Survey to assist states of Maryland and Delaware to re-establish their common boundary. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Judiciary reported June 21.

S 1250. Declare Pike Creek above easterly side of highway bridge at Sixth Ave. in city of Kenosha, Wis., a nonnavigable stream. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27. Senate passed May 31. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 23, amended.

S 1300. Declare certain portion of waterway at Greenwich, Conn., in which is located Greenwich Harbor, a nonnavigable stream. BUSH (R Conn.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 23.

S 1469. Declare portion of waterway at Bridgeport, Conn., known as west branch of Cedar Creek, a nonnavigable stream. BUSH (R Conn.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 23.

S 1644. Prescribe policy and procedure re construction contracts made by executive agencies. KILGORE (D W.Va.) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported June 21, amended.

S 1718. Provide certain clarifying and technical amendments to Reserve Officers Personnel Act of 1954. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Armed

Services reported May 20, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House Armed Services reported June 23, amended.

S 1835. Amend District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended, re weekly benefit of individual qualifying thereunder. MORSE (D Ore.) and other Senators. Senate District of Columbia reported June 27, amended.

S 2090. Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 to provide for 1955 military and economic foreign aid. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported May 27. Senate passed, amended, 59-18, June 2. House Foreign Affairs reported June 24, amended.

S 2126. Extend and clarify laws re provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums, conservation and development of urban communities, and financing of vitally needed public works. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 1. Senate passed, amended, 60-25, June 7. House Banking and Currency reported June 25, amended.

S J Res 38. Consent to interstate compact to conserve oil and gas. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) and other Senators. Senate referred to Interior and Insular Affairs, March 8. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 3, amended. Senate passed May 9, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 27, amended.

S J Res 85. Extend for temporary periods certain housing programs, Small Business Act of 1953, and Defense Production Act of 1950. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 27.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 735. Increase rate of special pension payable to certain persons awarded Medal of Honor. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported March 24, amended. House passed June 22, amended.

HR 4663. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Trinity River Division, Central Valley project, Calif. under federal reclamation laws. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, amended. House passed, 230-153, June 21, amended.

HR 4904. Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported April 27, amended. House passed April 28, amended. Senate Finance reported June 20, amended. Senate passed June 21, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendment June 27. Senate insisted on its amendments June 27.

HR 5046. Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare. FOGARTY (D R.I.). House Appropriations reported March 18. House passed March 21, amended. Senate Appropriations reported June 3, amended. Senate passed June 6, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 22.

HR 5502. Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported April 13. House passed April 14. Senate Appropriations reported May 26, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 23.

HR 5559. Make permanent existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of armed forces of U.S. on duty abroad. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported May 5. House passed May 19. Senate Finance reported May 27, amended. Senate passed June 1, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 22.

HR 5560. Make permanent existing privilege of free importation of personal and household effects brought into U.S. under government orders. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 18. House passed June 23, amended.

HR 5853. Amend act entitled "Act to regulate practice of veterinary medicine in District of Columbia," approved Feb. 1, 1907. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported June 22. House passed June 27.

HR 5892. Authorize officers and members of Metropolitan Police force and of Fire Department of D.C. voluntarily to perform certain services on their time off from regularly scheduled tours of duty and to receive compensation therefor. TEAGUE (D Texas). House District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. House passed June 27, amended.

HR 5936. Provide wage credits under title II of Social Security Act for military service before July, 1956, and permit application for lump-sum benefits under such title to be made within 2 years after retirement or reentrance in case of servicemen dying overseas before July, 1956. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 18, amended. House passed June 23, amended.

HR 6040. Amend certain administrative provisions of Tariff Act of 1930 and repeal obsolete provisions of customs laws. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 18, amended. House passed June 22.

HR 6042. Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. MAHON (D Texas). House Appropriations reported May 5. House passed, 382-0 May 12. Senate Appropriations

reported June 14, amended. Senate passed amended, 80-0, June 20. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 21.

HR 6239. Make appropriations for government of D.C., and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. RABAUT (D Mich.). House Appropriations reported May 12. House passed May 19, amended. Senate Appropriations reported June 22, amended. Senate passed June 23, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 27.

HR 6259. Amend section 8 of act entitled "Act to establish D.C. Armory Board," approved June 4, 1946. HARRIS (D Ark.). House District of Columbia reported June 22. House passed June 27.

HR 6295. Amend section 3 of Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended, to provide increased maximum per diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses. FASCCELL (D Fla.). House Government Operations reported May 19, amended. House passed amended, 320-41, June 20. Senate passed June 22, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 27.

HR 6367. Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Appropriations reported May 19. House passed May 24, amended. Senate Appropriations reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 16, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendment June 27.

HR 6382. Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, re vesting and liquidation of Bulgarian, Hungarian and Rumanian property, and claims against Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy and Soviet Union. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 24. House passed June 23, amended.

HR 6499. Make appropriations for Executive Office of President and sundry general government agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. ANDREWS (D Ala.). House Appropriations reported May 26. House passed June 1. Senate Appropriations reported June 17, amended. Senate passed June 21, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 22. House adopted conference report June 23.

HR 6574. Amend section 2 of title IV of act entitled "Act to provide additional revenue for District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 680), as amended. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported June 22. House passed June 27.

HR 6585. Amend act entitled "Act to establish code of law for D.C." approved March 3, 1901. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported June 22, amended. House passed June 27, amended.

HR 6795. Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion. DURHAM (D N.C.). Joint Atomic Energy reported June 14. House passed June 27.

HR 6829. Authorize certain construction at military, naval and air force installations. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 20. House passed, amended, 317-2, June 27.

H Con Res 149. Express sense of Congress that U.S. in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 22. House adopted, 367-0, June 23.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 256. Amend Bankruptcy Act re priority of debts owed by a bankrupt to workmen, servants, clerks, and certain salesmen. BYRNES (R Wis.). House Judiciary reported June 27, amended.

HR 619. Provide that U.S. currency shall bear inscription "In God We Trust". BENNETT (D Fla.). House Banking and Currency reported May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, amended. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 27.

HR 1614. Amend veterans regulations to increase statutory rate of compensation for veterans suffering loss of eye along with loss of limb. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22.

HR 1617. Amend sec. 622 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 re automatic waiver of insurance premiums for certain veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22.

HR 1619. Amend certain provisions of Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 re continuance of national life insurance. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, amended.

HR 1821. Provide that checks for benefits provided by laws administered by Administrator of Veterans Affairs may be forwarded to addressee in certain cases. MATTHEWS (D Fla.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22.

HR 2109. Authorize permanent appointments in U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 21, amended.

HR 2112. Amend act of Feb. 21, 1946 (60 Stat. 26) to permit retirement of temporary officers of naval service after completion of more than 20 years of active service. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 21, amended.

HR 2854. Amend title 18 of U.S.C., to increase penalties applicable to seditionary conspiracy advocating overthrow of government, and

conspiracy to advocate overthrow of government. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 27.

HR 2866. Declare waterway (section of Acushnet River) north of Coggeshall Street Bridge in Massachusetts a nonnavigable stream. NICHOLSON (R Mass.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 23, amended.

HR 3702. Amend section 2311, 2312, and 2313 of title 18, U.S.C., to extend punishment for transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce to tractors, commercial truck trailers, and truck semi-trailers. ROGERS (D Colo.). House Judiciary reported June 27, amended.

HR 4006. Amend Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training. KEE (D W.Va.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22.

HR 4225. Authorize Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of North Little Rock, Ark. HAYS (D Ark.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, amended.

HR 4727. Permit issuance of flag to friend or associate of deceased veteran where it is not claimed by next of kin. CRETTELLA (R Conn.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, amended.

HR 4946. Amend title IV of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act re limitation on application for unemployment compensation. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, amended.

HR 5522. Provide for relief of Florida State Hospital. SIKES (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported June 27.

HR 5792. Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to extend time for filing claims for mustering-out payments. KARSTEN (D Mo.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22.

HR 5852. Extend period of authorization of appropriations for hospital center and facilities in D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported June 22.

HR 5893. Amend paragraph I (a), part I, of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) as amended, to make its provisions applicable to active service on and after June 27, 1950, and prior to Feb. 1, 1955. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22.

HR 6059. Authorize President of U.S. to enter into agreement with president of Republic of Philippines to revise 1946 trade agreement between U.S.A. and Republic of Philippines. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 27, amended.

HR 6419. Redefine terms "stepchild" and "stepparent" for purposes of Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, as amended. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, amended.

HR 6727. Authorize Administrator of Veterans Affairs to convey certain land to city of Milwaukee, Wis. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, amended.

HR 6796. Provide for conveyance to city of Clarksburg, W.Va., of certain property which was donated for use in connection with veterans hospital, and which is not being so used. BAILEY (D W.Va.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22.

HR 6832. Provide for payment of reasonable attorney's fee by insured in suit brought by him or on his behalf during his lifetime for waiver of premiums on account of total disability. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22.

HR 6871. Continue effectiveness of act of Dec. 2, 1942, as amended, and act of July 28, 1945, as amended, re war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1956. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 27.

HR 6901. Provide rewards for information concerning illegal introduction into U.S., or illegal manufacture or acquisition in U.S., of special nuclear material and atomic weapons. COLE (R N.Y.). Joint Atomic Energy reported June 23, amended.

HR 6991. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 21, U.S.C., entitled "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics." WILLIS (D La.). House Judiciary reported June 23.

HR 6992. Extend for 1 year existing temporary increase in public debt limit. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 27.

H J Res 157. Establish Commission on Government Security. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported June 23, amended.

H J Res 273. Establish Commission for Celebration of 100th Anniversary of Birth of Theodore Roosevelt. MARTIN (R Mass.). House Judiciary reported June 27.

H Res 278. Provide that bill HR 5421, and all accompanying papers shall be referred to U.S. Court of Claims. BURDICK (R N.D.). House Judiciary reported June 27.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

1. AGRICULTURE	7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
2. APPROPRIATIONS	Civil Service
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE	Commemorative
Housing & Schools	Congress
Safety & Health	Constitution, Civil Rights
Social Security	Crimes, Courts, Prisons
4. FOREIGN POLICY	District of Columbia
Administrative Policy	Indian & Territorial Affairs
Immigration & Naturalization	Land and Land Transfers
International Relations	Post Office
5. LABOR	Presidential Policy
6. MILITARY & VETERANS	8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
Defense Policy	Business & Banking
Veterans	Commerce & Communications
	Natural Resources
	Public Works & Reclamation
	Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House, bills are not submitted under multiple sponsorship. Instead each bill has a single sponsor (and a separate number). However, identical bills often are introduced by two or more House Members. For this listing, if bills are identical the title is repeated with the name of each sponsor.

1. Agriculture

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 2295....6/22/55. Amend section 313 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco allotments. Agriculture.
 CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 2296....6/22/55. Amend section 313 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco allotments. Agriculture.
 CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 2297....6/22/55. Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re tobacco marketing quotas.
 EELENDER (D La.) (by request) S 2309....6/24/55. Amend section 302 of Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 to make such act inapplicable to stockyards which engage exclusively in sale of livestock on commission at public auction. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 7030....6/27/55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended re quotas, definitions, and apportionment of increases and deficits. Agriculture.
 POAGE (D Texas) HR 6964....6/22/55. Amend section 344 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re state reserves of cotton allotments. Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 2314....6/24/55. Make provisions re equities required re home mortgages purchased under section 305 of National Housing Act, as amended. Banking and Currency.
 CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 2315....6/24/55. Provide for increasing equities required for insurance of mortgages by Federal Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

WELKER (R Idaho) S 2299....6/23/55. Provide for broad research and training in prevention, control, and cure of silicosis and other industrial diseases. Labor.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 6973....6/22/55. Protect public health by providing for grants to assist states in assuring that no child is deprived of opportunity for immunization against poliomyelitis because of inability to pay costs of vaccination. Commerce.
 CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 7011....6/27/55. Provide books and sound-reproduction records for certain physically incapacitated persons. House Administration.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through June 27, 1955.

	SENATE	HOUSE
Bills	2,344	7,048
Joint Resolutions	85	360
Concurrent Resolutions	44	178
Simple Resolutions	116	288
TOTAL	2,589	7,874

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 6960....6/22/55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped, and define its duties. Labor.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 7037....6/27/55. Require certain vessels to have two-way radio. Commerce.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) HR 7026....6/27/55. Provide for purchase by U.S. and distribution by National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, of sufficient supply of poliomyelitis vaccine to immunize all children in U.S., under 20 years of age against paralytic poliomyelitis. Commerce.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 6991....6/23/55. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 21, U.S.C., entitled "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics." Judiciary.

SOCIAL SECURITY

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S 2293....6/22/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals, provide benefits for wives and minor children of such individuals, reduce from 65 to 60 years age at which women may qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits, and provide extra credit for postponed retirement. Finance.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2279....6/21/55. Authorize grants to states for development of programs for services for aging and aged. Finance.

ALEXANDER (D N.C.) HR 6935....6/21/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age from 65 to 62 in case of women, and provide that any fully insured individual who becomes permanently and totally disabled shall be deemed to have reached retirement age. Ways and Means.

ALEXANDER (D N.C.) HR 6936....6/21/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are unable to engage in any regular employment by reason of permanent physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 6993....6/23/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which women may become entitled to benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 7031....6/27/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 62 age at which women may become entitled to benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) HR 6979....6/22/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

JENNINGS (D Va.) HR 6943....6/21/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are incapable of self-support by reason of physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 6996....6/23/55. Amend title X of Social Security Act to enable states to provide more adequate financial assistance to needy individuals who are blind and to encourage and stimulate needy blind individuals to become self-supporting. Ways and Means.

MERROW (R N.H.) HR 6962....6/22/55. Permit individual who retired before Sept. 1954 under federal old-age and survivors insurance program to have his benefits amount recomputed, without acquiring any additional coverage to take advantage of "drop-out" provisions in title II of Social Security Act. Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 6970....6/22/55. Amend Trading with Enemy Act, as amended, and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, re return or sale of confiscated enemy property and establishment of German Claims Fund.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 6971....6/22/55. Authorize Attorney General to dispose of remaining assets seized under Trading with Enemy Act prior to Dec. 18, 1941. Commerce.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S J Res 84.....6/27/55. Establish Commission on Immigration and Naturalization Policy. Judiciary.

BOLTON, F.P. (R Ohio) HR 6969.....6/22/55. Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to permit children adopted by U.S. citizens to be naturalized in certain cases without satisfying residence and physical presence requirements. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

*WILEY (R Wis.), Smith (R Maine), Chavez (D N.M.), Bender (R Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Capehart (R Ind.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S Con Res 43.....6/21/55. Express sense of Congress that Department of State should continue to use its good offices toward end of achieving earliest possible participation by Spain in North Atlantic Treaty and as member of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Relations.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) H Con Res 174.....6/27/55. Express sense of Congress that certain countries should be granted membership in United Nations. Foreign Affairs.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) H J Res 357.....6/23/55. Reaffirm rights of people of world to freedom of religion. Foreign Affairs.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 172.....6/23/55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

CHURCH (R Ill.) H Con Res 175.....6/27/55. Express sense of Congress re right of national self-determination by Slovakian people. Foreign Affairs.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H Con Res 173.....6/23/55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 178.....6/27/55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

UTT (R Calif.) H J Res 354.....6/22/55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Douglas (D Ill.), Green (D R.I.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kilgore (D W. Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.J.), S 2280.....6/21/55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries. Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7000.....6/23/55. Provide for strengthening of reserve forces. Armed Services.

LONG (D La.) HR 7020.....6/27/55. Amend section 4 (i) of Universal Military Training and Service Act to limit registration and induction of certain medical and dental specialists. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6941.....6/21/55. Authorize Secretary of Navy to take possession of and operate naval oil shale reserves. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7028.....6/27/55. Increase peacetime limitation on number of lieutenant generals in Marine Corps. Armed Services.

VETERANS

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2335.....6/27/55. Make provision re appeals by veterans under section 14 of Veterans Preference Act of 1944. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2336.....6/27/55. Make provision re reduction in personnel procedure and preference of veterans. Civil Service.

HOYKIN (D Ala.) HR 6937.....6/21/55. Provide that no application shall be required for payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to Aug. 1, 1952, have been determined by Veterans Administration to be service connected. Veterans.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 6975.....6/22/55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans Affairs to restore entitlement used to acquire homes subsequently taken by condemnation, destroyed by natural hazard, or otherwise disposed of for compelling reasons without fault on part of veteran. Veterans.

HOLFIELD (D Calif.) HR 7033.....6/27/55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans Affairs to restore entitlement used to acquire homes subsequently taken by condemnation, destroyed by natural hazard, or otherwise disposed of for compelling reasons without fault on part of veteran. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6998.....6/23/55. Provide that certain enlisted men retired for disability shall be eligible for mustering-out pay. Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous - Administrative

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 2316.....6/24/55. Change name of Federal Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 2317.....6/24/55. Change name of Public Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H Con Res 169.....6/21/55. Recognize on occasion of her 75th birthday, June 27, 1955, efforts of Miss Helen Keller in behalf of physically handicapped persons throughout world. Labor.

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) H J Res 352.....6/21/55. Recognize on occasion of her 75th birthday, June 27, 1955, efforts of Miss Helen Keller in behalf of physically handicapped persons throughout world. Labor.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) H Con Res 176.....6/27/55. Designate period from Sept. 17 through Sept. 23 as Constitution Week. Judiciary.

LANDRUM (D Ga.) HR 6961.....6/22/55. Designate lake created by Buford Dam in state of Georgia as "Lake Sidney Lanier." Public Works.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 359.....6/27/55. Authorize designation of October 22, 1955, as National Olympic Day. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 6963.....6/22/55. Provide for establishment of Booker T. Washington National Monument. Interior.

TUMULTY (D N.J.) HR 7027.....6/27/55. Create Hall of Fame on Ellis Island honoring outstanding foreign-born citizens of U.S. House Administration.

CIVIL SERVICE

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2331.....6/27/55. Provide for improvement in system of personnel administration through establishment of senior civil service in accordance with recommendations of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2332.....6/27/55. Make provision re simplification of general schedule of Classification Act of 1949, as amended. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2333.....6/27/55. Make provision re certification of eligibles under civil-service laws. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2334.....6/27/55. Provide for simplified performance rating system for federal employees. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2337.....6/27/55. Make provision re transfer of federal employees from classified civil service to another personnel merit system. Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 2329.....6/27/55. Provide for issuance of special series of stamps to commemorate opening of new Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. Civil Service.

*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Johnson (D Texas), Bridges (R N.H.), Byrd (D Va.), Millikin (R Colo.), George (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Robertson (D Va.), Smith (R N.J.), Eastland (D Miss.), Bricker (R Ohio), Frear (D Del.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Pastore (D R.J.), Welker (R Idaho), Mansfield (D Mont.), Carlson (R Kan.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Bender (R Ohio), Holland (D Fla.), Bennett (R Utah), Russell (D Ga.), Capehart (R Ind.), Hill (D Ala.), Butler (R Md.), Ellender (D La.), Williams (R Del.), Allott (R Colo.), Case (R S.D.), Curtis (R Neb.), Duff (R Pa.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Flanders (R Vt.), Hruska (R Neb.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Malone (R Neb.), Martin (R Iowa), Martin (R Pa.), Mundt (R S.D.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Schoeppe (R Kan.), Smith (R Maine), Watkins (R Utah), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.), Purcell (R Conn.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Beall (R Md.), Kuchel (R Calif.), McClellan (D Ark.), Case (R N.J.), Thye (R Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Bush (R Conn.), Anderson (D N.M.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Cotton (R N.H.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa) S Con Res 44.....6/23/55.

Erect on Capitol grounds memorial bell tower in memory of Robert A. Taft. Rules.

FULTON (R Pa.) H J Res 356.....6/22/55. Authorize creation of federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in city of Washington, D.C., of appropriate permanent memorial to memory of great Italian navigator and discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus. House Administration.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) H Con Res 177.....6/27/55. Erect on Capitol grounds memorial bell tower in memory of Robert A. Taft. House Administration.

CONGRESS

KENNEDY (D Mass.) S 2308.....6/24/55. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 in order to eliminate certain obsolete provisions and make certain minor technical corrections therein, and amend title III of such act. Government Operations.

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 7010.....6/27/55. Create office of Senate delegate in Senate of U.S. for former Presidents of U.S.A. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) H Res 284.....6/22/55. Authorize and direct study and investigation of national boxing sport by House Committee on Judiciary. Rules.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 6981.....6/22/55. Establish Permanent Committee for Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise. House Administration. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) H Res 285.....6/22/55. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of international championship boxing and wrestling. Rules.

WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) HR 7029.....6/27/55. Establish Permanent Committee for Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise. House Administration.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

McCONNELL (R Pa.) H J Res 351.....6/21/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

NORRELL (D Ark.) H J Res 360.....6/27/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re national recognition of Christianity, and provision of oath for citizens whose religious scruples prevent them from giving unqualified allegiance to Constitution. Judiciary.

PILLION (R N.Y.) H J Res 358.....6/23/55. Propose amendment to Constitution re admission of new states as sovereign states of U.S. Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2326.....6/27/55. Require any attorney at law practicing before federal court, or appearing before congressional committee as counsel for witness testifying before such committee, or appearing as counsel before any department or agency in executive branch of government of U.S. to file non-Communist affidavit. Judiciary.

*LANGER (R N.D.) Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 2281.....6/21/55. Make unlawful certain commercial dealing in minor children. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2307.....6/24/55. Provide for establishment of chapter dealing with narcotic violations in title 18 of U.S.C. Judiciary.

MORSE (D Ore.) S 2282.....6/21/55. Amend Renegotiation Act of 1951 by providing for review by courts of appeals. Finance.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6974.....6/22/55. Amend title 28, U.S.C., and act of May 29, 1930, to provide for payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of judges. Judiciary.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 6938.....6/21/55. Amend title 18, U.S.C., sections 871 and 3056, to provide penalties for threats against Vice President-elect and to authorize Secret Service protection for Vice President-elect. Judiciary.

KING (D Calif.) HR 6939.....6/21/55. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon claims of state of California. Judiciary.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7013.....6/27/55. Authorize subpoenas in connection with enforcement of narcotic laws. Ways and Means.

POFF (R Va.) HR 6997.....6/23/55. Include persons engaged in carrying out provisions of labor laws of U.S. within provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18, U.S.C., re assaults and homicides. Judiciary.

WESTLAND (D Wash.) HR 6967.....6/22/55. Provide for creation of 11th judicial circuit to be comprised of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, and for circuit judges constituting 9th and 11th circuits. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2323.....6/24/55. Provide for delayed reporting of births within D.C. D.C.

*MORSE (D Ore.) Bible (D Nev.) Hruska (R Neb.) S 2344.....6/27/55. Make Recorder of Deeds of D.C. subject to provisions of Hatch Act. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2274.....6/20/55. Amend act entitled "Act to establish code of law for D.C." approved March 3, 1901 re determination of mental incompetence of certain defendants in Juvenile Court of D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2311.....6/24/55. Amend act entitled "Act to authorize Commissioners of D.C. to assign officers and members of Metropolitan Police force to duty in detective bureau of Metropolitan Police Department," approved June 20, 1942. D.C.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 7019.....6/27/55. Amend act entitled "Act to authorize Commissioners of D.C. to assign officers and members of Metropolitan Police force to duty in detective bureau of Metropolitan Police Department," approved June 20, 1942. D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

YOUNG (R N.D.) S J Res 83.....6/23/55. Direct Secretary of Commerce to conduct particular survey in order to assist in promoting economic welfare of Indians living on Indian reservations in North Dakota. Commerce.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 6956.....6/22/55. Permit resident of Alaska employed by federal government in Alaska to accumulate maximum of 45 days a year annual leave. Civil Service.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 6957.....6/22/55. Amend act entitled "Act to provide for refunding of bonds of municipal corporations and public-utility districts in territory of Alaska, to validate bonds which have heretofore been issued by municipal corporation or any public-utility district in territory of Alaska" (54 Stat. 14), approved Jan. 17, 1940. Interior.

BURDICK (R N.D.) H Con Res 170.....6/21/55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Commerce to conduct survey for purpose of ascertaining feasibility of establishing industrial plants near Indian reservations in N.D. Commerce.

EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 6976.....6/22/55. Make provision re affairs of Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma re extension for 25 years of certain provisions of Act of March 2, 1929. Interior.

KRUEGER (R N.D.) H Con Res 171.....6/21/55. Authorize and direct Secretary of Commerce to conduct survey for purpose of ascertaining feasibility of establishing industrial plants near Indian reservations in N.D. Commerce.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) HR 6945.....6/21/55. Amend act of May 19, 1947 (ch. 80, 61 Stat. 102), as amended, to permit per capita payments to individual members of Shoshone Tribe and Arapahoe Tribe of Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, to be made quarterly. Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

*CASE (R S.D.) Mundt (R S.D.) S 2277.....6/21/55. Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to city of Sioux Falls, S.D., for park and recreational purposes, for amount equal to cost to U.S. of acquiring such land from city. Government Operations.

PAYNE (R Maine) S 2305.....6/24/55. Exclude certain lands from Acadia National Park, Maine, and authorize their disposal as surplus federal property. Interior.

*SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) Kennedy (D Mass.) S 2328.....6/27/55. Provide for conveyance of Old Colony project to Boston Housing Authority. Banking and Currency.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 7007.....6/27/55. Provide for conveyance by U.S. of portion of Veterans Administration hospital site, Toledo, Ohio, to certain school authorities. Commerce.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 6994.....6/23/55. Provide for entry and location, on discovery of valuable source material, upon public lands of U.S. classified as or known to be valuable for coal. Interior.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 6958.....6/22/55. Provide for procurement of property by federal government from firms a large percentage of whose employees are disabled veterans. Government Operations.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 6944.....6/21/55. Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to city of Sioux Falls, S.D., for park and recreational purposes, for amount equal to cost to U.S. of acquiring such land from city. Government Operations.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 6980.....6/22/55. Provide for conveyance of Old Colony project to Boston Housing Authority. Banking and Currency.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 7022.....6/27/55. Authorize Administrator of General Services Administration to convey certain land to city of Milwaukee, Wis. Government Operations.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 7023.....6/27/55. Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to state of Connecticut. Agriculture.

POST OFFICE

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 7039.....6/27/55. Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at post office at West Warren, Mass. Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

KILORE (D Texas) HR 7034.....6/27/55. Provide permanent authority for relief of certain disbursing officers. Government Operations.

KILORE (D Texas) HR 7035.....6/27/55. Amend section 1 of act entitled "Act to authorize relief of accountable officers of government," approved Aug. 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 720). Government Operations.

SCOTT (R Pa.) H J Res 355.....6/22/55. Establish Commission on Government Security. Judiciary.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 2290....6/22/55. Assist cities and states by amending section 5136 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re authority of national banks to underwrite and deal in securities issued by state and local governments. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 2313....6/24/55. Amend Government Corporation Control Act by addition of Housing and Home Finance Agency to certain provisions of Act. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 2318....6/24/55. Prohibit member of Home Loan Bank Board from being member of Board of Trustees of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 2319....6/24/55. Make provision re authority of Secretary of Treasury to purchase obligations issued pursuant to section 11 of Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) S 2320....6/24/55. Make provision re transfer of funds by Housing and Home Finance Administrator. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S 2330....6/27/55. Amend Securities Act of 1933, as amended, to deny use of U.S. mails and facilities of interstate commerce to persons in foreign countries who sell, or offer for sale, within U.S. any securities in violation of such act. Banking and Currency.

FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) S J Res 85....6/27/55. Extend for temporary periods certain housing programs, Small Business Act of 1953, and Defense Production Act of 1950.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 7032....6/27/55. Provide for termination of government operations which are in competition with private enterprise. Government Operations.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 2288....6/22/55. Protect consumers and others against failure to identify misbranding and false advertising of fiber content of textile fiber products. Commerce.

*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Capehart (R Ind.) S 2321....6/24/55. Amend section 308 of Communications Act of 1934 re certain applicants having interest in, or association with, a newspaper. Commerce.

MAGNUSEN (D Wash.) S 2286....6/21/55. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to provide for utilization of privately owned shipping services in connection with transportation of privately owned motor vehicles of certain personnel of Department of Defense. Commerce.

PAYNE (R Maine) (by request) 2306....6/24/55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 re facilities for candidates for public office. Commerce.

BEAMER (R Ind.) HR 6968....6/22/55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 re application of that act to persons connected with any medium primarily engaged in gathering and dissemination of information. Commerce.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 6977....6/22/55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 re application of that act to persons connected with any medium primarily engaged in gathering and dissemination of information. Commerce.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 7038....6/27/55. Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission and Maritime Administration for design, construction, and installation of nuclear-propelled merchant ship. Atomic Energy.

NATURAL RESOURCES

*CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 2278....6/21/55. Provide for entry and location on discovery of valuable source material, upon public lands of U.S. classified as or known to be valuable for coal. Interior.

*SCOTT (D N.C.), Ervin (D N.C.) S 2301....6/23/55. Prohibit hunting, trapping, and fishing on public lands in violation of state or territorial laws. Interior.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2298....6/22/55. Authorize reconstruction, enlargement, and extension of bridge across Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill. Public Works.

HRUSKA (R Neb.) S 2287....6/21/55. Authorize modification of general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Missouri River Basin to provide for improvement of Salt Creek and its tributaries, Nebraska. Public Works.

*MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) S J Res 82....6/22/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute certain contract with Toston Irrigation District, Mont. Interior.

*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Barrett (R Wyo.) S 2339....6/27/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to include capacity to serve town of Glendo,

Wyo., in sewerage system to be installed in connection with construction of Glendo Dam and Reservoir. Interior.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2285....6/21/55. Authorize construction of certain public works for flood control on Eau Galle River, Wis. Public Works.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 6934....6/21/55. Adopt and authorize project for improvement of Tombigbee River and tributaries, Alabama and Mississippi, for flood control. Public Works.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 6995....6/23/55. Modify project for St. Marys River, Mich., South Canal, in order to repeal authorization for alteration of International Bridge as part of such project, and authorize Secretary of Army to accomplish such alteration. Public Works.

JOHNSON (D Wis.) HR 6959....6/22/55. Provide for improvement of Eau Galle River, Wis., for flood control. Public Works.

McDOWELL (D Del.) HR 7021....6/27/55. Provide for preliminary examination and survey of Indian River Bay Channel via Pepper's Creek to Dagsboro, Del., for navigation and flood control. Public Works.

METCALF (D Mont.) H J Res 353....6/22/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute certain contract with Toston Irrigation District, Mont. Interior.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 6940....6/21/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into additional contract with Yuma County Water Users' Association re payment of construction charges on valley division, Yuma reclamation project, Ariz. Interior.

WEAVER (R Neb.) HR 6942....6/21/55. Authorize modification of general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Missouri River Basin to provide for improvement of Salt Creek, and its tributaries, Neb. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

*CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Hennings (D Mo.) S 2302....6/23/55. Allow individuals to deduct for federal income tax purposes not to exceed \$100 each year of political contributions made to candidates for elective federal offices. Finance.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 7008....6/27/55. Amend Public Law 587 by permitting withholding by federal government from wages of employees certain taxes imposed by municipalities. Ways and Means.

BOOGS (D La.) HR 7009....6/27/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re special rule for loans. Ways and Means.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 6972....6/22/55. Amend paragraph 1513 of Tariff Act of 1930 re toy marbles. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 6992....6/23/55. Extend for 1 year existing temporary increase in public debt limit. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 7012....6/27/55. Amend section 209 (a) of Technical Changes Act of 1953 re taxes paid on insurance policies by estates of deceased persons. Ways and Means.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 7013....6/27/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, promote thrift, and stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 6978....6/22/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide partial tax credit for certain payments made to public or private educational institutions of higher education. Ways and Means.

IKARD (D Texas) HR 7014....6/27/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code re tax treatment where taxpayer recovers amounts held by another under claim of right. Ways and Means.

JARMAN (D Okla.) HR 7015....6/27/55. Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 7016....6/27/55. Remove manufacturers' excise tax from sales of certain component parts for use in other manufactured articles, and confine to entertainment type equipment tax on radio and television apparatus. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7017....6/27/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re validity of lien for taxes as against mechanic's lien. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 7036....6/27/55. Amend section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to conform its provisions re retirement income tax credit to corresponding liberalized provisions of social-security amendments of 1954 and to extend its provisions to members of armed forces. Ways and Means.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 6999....6/23/55. Amend section 1321 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re involuntary liquidation of certain inventories. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 6965....6/22/55. Amend section 1016 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re adjustment of basis of property for carrying charges on unimproved and unproductive real property. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 6966....6/22/55. Amend section 115 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re distributions in kind. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7024....6/27/55. Remove manufacturers' excise tax from sales of certain component parts for use in other manufactured articles, and confine to entertainment type equipment tax on radio and television apparatus. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7025....6/27/55. Amend section 1321 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re involuntary liquidation of certain inventories. Ways and Means.

UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 7001....6/23/55. Allow individuals to deduct for federal income-tax purposes not to exceed \$100 each year of political contributions made to candidates for elective federal offices. Ways and Means.

CORRECTIONS

To increase the reference value of its editorial matter, Congressional Quarterly periodically publishes corrections and clarifications for its Weekly Report.

CQ corrects major errors as they are noted and assembles other corrections for your convenience at the end of each quarter. The corrections that follow are to be made in the 1955 Weekly Report.

Page 123, Column C -- Insert check after Johnston (D S.C.) and delete check after Johnson (D Texas).

Page 123 -- Caption "F. Housing (S 789)," line 1 should read: 35 sponsors (not 21).

Page 123, Column F -- Insert checks after Smathers (D Fla.), Douglas (D Ill.), Long (D La.), Hennings (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Scott (D N.C.), Young (R N.D.), Kerr (D Okla.), Morse (I Ore.), Gore (D Tenn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Kilgore (D W. Va.), and Neely (D W. Va.).

Pages 226 and 227 -- Captions 11 and 12 should read: Tax Reduction (HR 4259), not HR 4529.

Page 245, chart -- In lines 6, 7, and 8, insert "fiscal" before each year. In line 9, individual income taxes should read: Col. 1, \$32,382 (not \$21,635); Col. 2, \$30,700 (not \$21,100); Col. 3, \$32,500 (not \$22,000).

Page 253 -- Caption "A. Constitutional Amendment (S J Res 39)," line 2 should read: 26 sponsors (not 23).

Page 253, Column A -- Insert checks after McClellan (D Ark.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Potter (R Mich.), and Thurmond (D S.C.). Delete check after Barrett (R Wyo.).

Page 268 -- In state of Florida tabulation, column 4 should read: 6 (not 5); column 5 should read: 89 (not 90); column 7 should read: IR (not 0); and column 8 should read: IR (not 0).

Page 327 -- The left-hand column should be labeled: FAVOR (not OPPOSED); the right-hand column should be labeled: OPPOSED (not FAVOR). The stands of groups are correct; only the labels are reversed.

Page 338, Column 1 -- Under "Amendments Accepted," paragraph 1, delete Phillips amendment and insert it under "Amendments Rejected." Line 3 should read: Rejected, roll-call 154-227 (not 155-225).

Page 419, Column 1 -- Under "REA Formula," paragraph 4, line 2 should read: National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (inserting "Electric").

Page 547, Column 1 -- Delete final paragraph reading: Require approval by Congressional committees of the transfer of any major facilities of the Department of Defense.

Page 547, Column 2 -- Paragraph 1, lines 1 and 2 should read: Require approval of appropriate Congres-

sional committees of the disposal (not House and Senate Armed Services Committees to the disposal).

Page 554, Column 2 -- Under "Wiretapping," paragraph 3, line 1, should read: Frank Hogan, district attorney (deleting assistant).

Page 575, Column 2 -- Delete the seven paragraphs about the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. NRECA has taken no stand on farm price supports. NRECA lists its membership at 3,500,000 (not 1,500,000).

Page 581, Column 2 -- Under "D.C. Appropriation," paragraph 3, line 1 should read: H. Carl Andersen (not Andresen).

Page 582, Column 2 -- Under "Travel Expenses," paragraph 2, line 3 should read: reported by the Government Operations Committee (inserting Government Operations).

Page 618 -- Caption "35. D.C. Judges Salaries (S 727)," line 3 should read: Passed, 283-33 (not 282-32).

Page 618 -- Caption "36. Indiana Toll Charges (H Res 244)" lines 2 and 3 should read: White County Bridge Commission (deleting Ind.).

Page 650, Column 2, table -- Amount for other programs should read: \$475,500,000 (not \$564,500,000).

Page 673, Column 2 -- Under "Geneva Conventions," paragraph 2, line 2 should read: 82nd Congress (not 84th).

Page 674, Column 1 -- Paragraph 1, lines 3 and 4 should read: before 1905 (not since 1905).

Page 678, Column 1 -- Under "Refugee Relief Act," paragraph 5, line 1 should read: David Carliner of the American Veterans Committee (not Amvets).

Page 709, Column 2 -- Paragraph 7, line 2 should read: Welfare to hold hearings (deleting judicial-type).

Page 709, Column 2 -- Under "Farm Credit," paragraph 2, lines 1 and 2 should read: June 10 ordered reported an amended bill (HR 5168) to retire government capital (not June 13 reported an amended bill (HR 5168--H Rept 785).)

Page 757 -- Caption "49. Central Valley Reclamation Project (HR 4663)" line 4 should read: authorize \$225 million (not \$25 million).

Page A-56, Column 2 -- 20th bill should read: REED (R N.Y.) HR 3202 (inserting bill number).

Page A-69, Column 2 -- Under "International Relations," first House bill should read: HR 3747 (not HR 3750).

Page A-71, Column 2 -- Under "Crimes, Courts, and Prisons," first House bill should read: HR 3746 (not HR 3749).

Page A-72, Column 2 -- Under "Post Office," first bill should read: HR 3744 (not HR 3747).

Page A-74, Column 1 -- Third bill should read: HR 3745 (not HR 3748).



Late Developments

July 1, 1955

Late developments of the week ending July 1, briefly summarized on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the July 8 Weekly Report.

HOUSING -- The House Rules Committee July 1 refused to clear the Senate-passed housing bill (S 2126) for House action. By a 6-6 tie vote, the Committee, which controls the flow of legislation to the House floor, turned down the House Banking and Currency Committee's request that the bill be brought up for a vote after the holiday recess. The measure would provide for construction of 35,000 low-rent housing units annually in fiscal 1956 and 1957. House leaders could, with difficulty, bring the bill to the floor without Rules Committee clearance. The Committee may also reverse itself at any time.

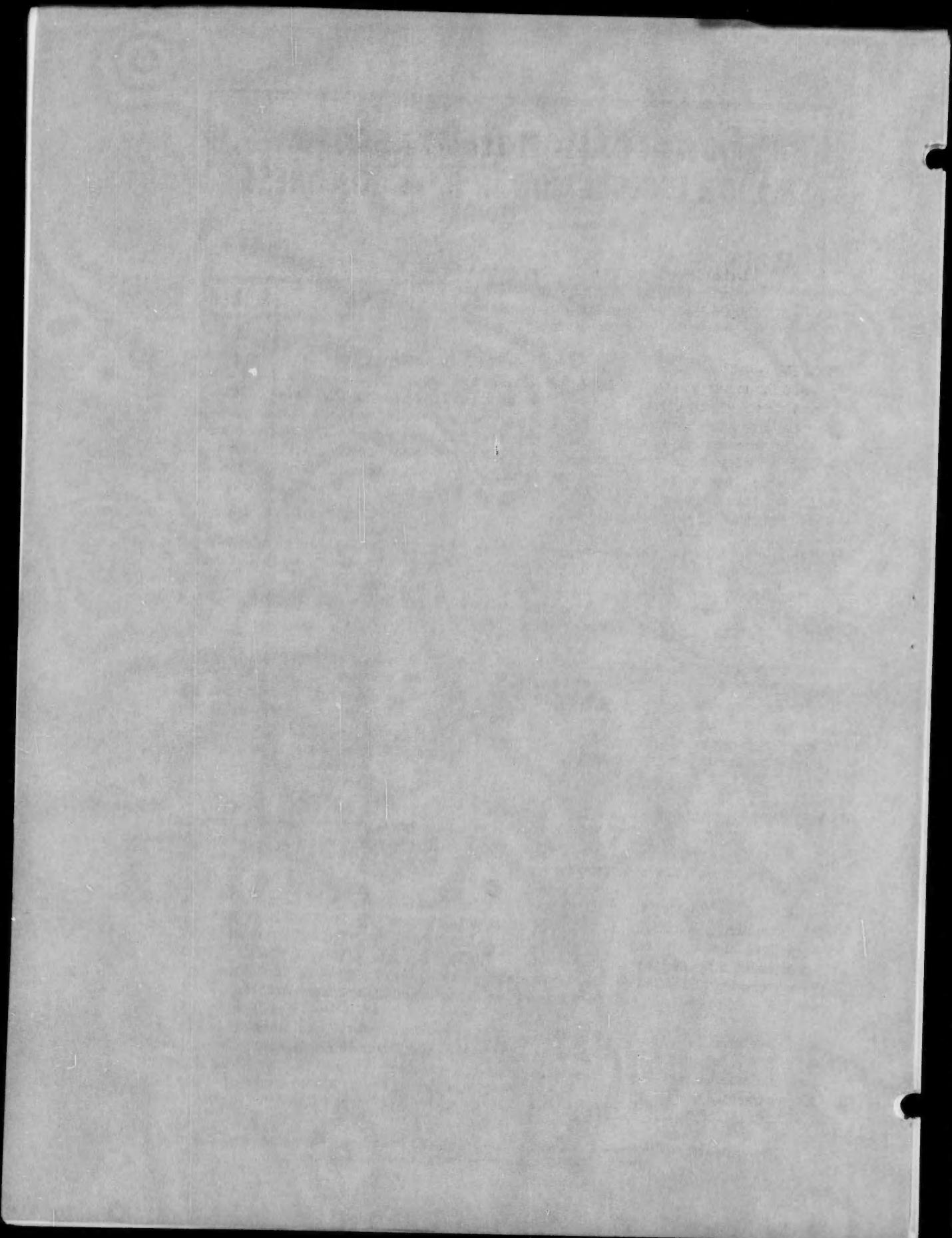
DIXON-YATES -- The Senate Appropriations Committee July 1 voted to deny money for the proposed Dixon-Yates power plant if the City of Memphis, Tenn., takes definite action to build its own power plant. The Committee's recommendation was included in its report of a \$1,377,000,000 public works appropriations measure (HR 6766).

PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS -- The Senate Appropriations Committee July 1 reported a bill (HR 6766) to appropriate \$1,377,000 for public works. The Committee recommended authorizing \$1,481,847,000 for Atomic Energy Commission operations in fiscal 1956. New funds for the AEC were set at \$575 million. Other recommended funds: Tennessee Valley Authority, \$27,053,000; reclamation construction programs, \$146,041,000; Army Engineers Corps construction, \$411,223.

MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS -- The Senate July 1 passed, by voice vote, a \$2,357,317,300 bill (HR 6829) to authorize armed forces and Central Intelligence Agency construction. The total was the same as the Senate Armed Services Committee recommended.

RESERVES -- The House July 1 passed, by voice vote, a bill (HR 7000) to strengthen the military reserve program. Prior to passage, lawmakers rejected a motion to recommit the bill as well as an antisegregation amendment offered by Rep. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.). Powell forced postponement of action on a similar reserve bill earlier in the session when he successfully offered such an antisegregation amendment.

STATE-JUSTICE FUNDS -- Congress July 1 sent to the White House a bill (HR 5502) appropriating \$466,302,415 for the State and Justice Departments and related agencies. Breakdown: State Department, \$137,450,905; Justice Department, \$198,735,000; U. S. Information Agency, \$85 million; federal judiciary, \$30,116,510; and Refugee Relief, \$15 million.



Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of July 1, 1955

REPORTED ♦ PASSED ✓ KILLED X SIGNED *

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
FORMOSA POLICY	♦	✓	*
GERMAN TREATIES	♦	✓	*
EXCISE EXTENSION	♦	✓	*
INCOME TAX CUT	♦	✓ X	X
RECIPROCAL TRADE	♦	✓	*
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM	♦	✓	
FOREIGN AID FUNDS			
ALASKAN STATEHOOD	♦ X		
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD			
DRAFT EXTENSION	♦ ✓	♦	✓
RESERVE PROGRAM	♦ ✓		
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS	♦ ✓		
HIGHWAY PROGRAM		♦ ✓	
HOUSING	♦	♦ ✓	
MINIMUM WAGE		♦ ✓	
FRYPINGPAN-ARKANSAS		♦	
UPPER COLORADO		♦ ✓	
CONGRESSIONAL PAY	♦ ✓	♦ ✓	*
POSTAL PAY RAISE (8.59%)	♦ ✓	♦ ✓	X
POSTAL PAY RAISE (8.0%)	♦ ✓	♦ ✓	*
FEDERAL PAY RAISE	♦ ✓	♦ ✓	*
CAMPAIGN SPENDING		♦	
NATURAL GAS	♦		

APPROPRIATIONS -- Of the 13 major money bills, the President has signed six, Congress has completed action on three others, one is in conference, the Senate Appropriations Committee has reported another, the House has passed one, and one is still before the House Appropriations Committee.

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Foreign Aid The House beat down four attempts to strike out the enacting clause and rejected one recommittal motion before passing a \$3,285,800,000 foreign aid bill for fiscal 1956. The measure, passed substantially as it was reported from committee, carried \$139,200,000 less than the Senate approved. Prior to final action the House by a 221-0 division vote, agreed to an amendment which would put Congress on record as opposed to Red China's admission to the United Nations. Final passage was by a 273-128 roll-call vote, with 160 Democrats and 113 Republicans voting "yea," and 51 Democrats, 77 Republicans voting "nay."

Temporary Measures

Lawmakers hurriedly acted to extend, on a temporary basis, certain legislation due to expire June 30, the end of the fiscal year. A one-year, \$6 billion debt ceiling hike was approved, as were 30-day extensions for the Small Business Act, Defense Production Act, and major housing statutes. Congress also approved a stop-gap funds measure for agencies whose fiscal 1956 appropriations still await action.

D.C. Bills

Congress speeded major District of Columbia bills on their legislative way. Both chambers approved a \$168.8 million D.C. budget, which included a \$19.9 million federal payment. Both chambers also passed a bill granting District judges a pay raise. The Senate passed a D.C. home-rule bill and sent it to the House, where its fate is uncertain.

Draft Extended

Congress completed action on a bill to extend the military draft for four years, the doctors' draft for two years. Provisions of the latter section were viewed with distaste by the five House Members with medical backgrounds. All voted first to recommit the measure, but later voted for passage.

No Showboat

Congress authorized \$269 million for Atomic Energy Commission construction -- but refused to go along with President Eisenhower's request for \$21 million to build an atomic-powered ship. Shortly afterwards, the President, in a supplemental funds request, again asked for the atomic vessel.

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

Report and Retort

The Hoover Commission wound up its work by contending, in a final report, that the government could save \$10 billion by following its recommendations. The Commission also told the government to quit competing with private power companies.

One Commission member, Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), filed a vigorous dissent, and other voices, mostly Democratic, were raised in criticism of the Commission's proposals.

Military Reserves

The House erased an attempt to write an anti-segregation amendment into a new military reserves bill, then passed the measure and sent it along to the Senate. The amendment was offered by Rep. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.), who sponsored the civil rights proposal which forced postponement of action on a similar reserve bill earlier in the session. The bill was passed in substantially the form requested by President Eisenhower.

Fiscal Picture

As the new fiscal year began, Congress was well past the half-way mark in its work on appropriations measures. The President had signed six of the 13 major money bills, while Congress had completed action on three others and sent one more to conference. During the week, action was taken on the Defense, District of Columbia, Commerce and State and Justice money bills.

Ban Regulation?

A House committee reported a bill to exempt natural gas producers from federal regulation. Such control, said the committee, is not in the best interest of either the consumer or the public. A Senate committee voted to report a similar bill.